The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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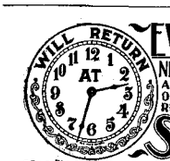

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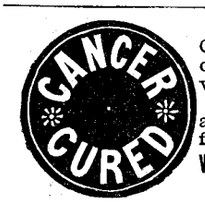

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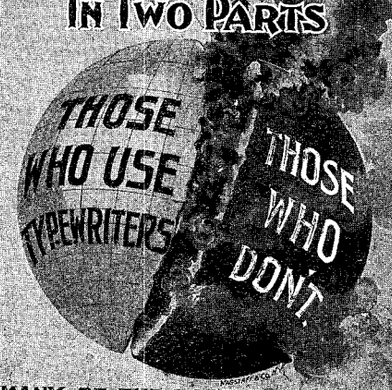

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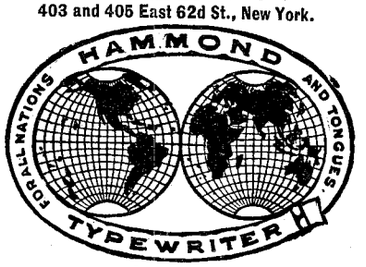

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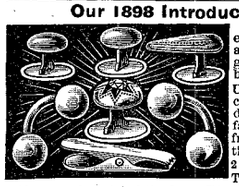

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON INTERVENTION IN CUBA.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S message, sent to Congress April 11, presents an exhaustive review of Cuban complications, disclaims a policy of annexation, deprecates the recognition of the Cuban republic, and presents arguments for a policy of neutral intervention to enforce peace and a stable government in the island. He asks Congress to authorize and empower him to accomplish this purpose, and to make an appropriation to continue the work of relief for the starving. In the opening paragraphs of the message Mr. McKinley calls attention to the fact that—

"the present revolution is but the successor of other similar insurrections which have occurred in Cuba against the dominion of Spain, extending over a period of nearly half a century, each of which during its progress has subjected the United States to great effort and expense in enforcing its neutrality laws, caused enormous losses to American trade and commerce, caused irritation, annoyance, and disturbance among our citizens, and by the exercise of cruel, barbarous, and uncivilized practises of warfare shocked the sensibilities and offended the humane sympathies of our people."

More than half of the message, which contains in all about sixty-five hundred words, is devoted to a statement of the conditions existing in Cuba, the policy which produced these conditions, and the duty of intervention, as distinguished from a recognition of belligerency or independence, in the light of precedents in our history. He characterizes the policy of devastation and concentration inaugurated by Captain-General Weyler as not civilized warfare, but extermination. "The only peace it could beget was that of the wilderness and the grave." Over 50 per cent. of the reconcentrados, three hundred thousand or more in number, had perished from starvation and the diseases thereto incident, by March, 1897. Relief work has saved thousands of lives, says the President, and the Spanish Government within a few days has recognized the necessity for a change of policy by revoking General Weyler's orders, ordering public work to give employment, and appropriating $600,000 for relief.

Since the war in Cuba is of such a nature that, short of physical exhaustion of one or both sides, or extermination, its termination seems impossible, the President states that he has sought to bring about an immediate cessation of hostilities. He proposed, on March 27, an armistice until October 1, for the negotiation of peace with his good offices, asked for immediate revocation of the order of reconcentration, and for the cooperation of the Spanish authorities in affording full relief to the needy. Spain's reply, three days later, offered to confide the preparation of means to bring about peace in Cuba to the insular parliament, with the reservation that the constitutional powers of the central government should not be lessened or diminished. As the Cuban parliament does not meet until May 4, Spain would not object to a suspension of hostilities if asked for by the insurgents from the general-in-chief, to whom it would pertain in such case to determine the duration and conditions of the armistice. "With this last overture in the direction of immediate peace, and its disappointing reception by Spain, the executive was brought to the end of his effort."

The President then refers to the position taken in his message of December last, declining to recognize the insurgents as belligerents, or to recognize the independence of Cuba, or to undertake forcible annexation. He has not changed his views in these matters, and for a precedent against recognition of the independence of the insurgent government, he quotes from President Jackson's message to Congress in 1836 on the subject of the recognition of the independence of Texas. In the case of Texas recognition was left to the discretion of the executive, provision being made merely for the sending of a diplomatic agent when the President should be satisfied that the republic of Texas had become an independent state.

President McKinley proceeds:

"I said in my message of December last: 'It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood, which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor.' The same requirement must certainly be no less seriously considered when the graver issue of recognizing independence is in question, for no less positive test can be applied to the greater act than to the lesser; while, on the other hand, the influences and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing state, which form important factors when the recognition of belligerency is concerned, are secondary, if not rightly eliminable factors when the real question is whether the community claiming recognition is or is not independent beyond peradventure.

"Nor from the standpoint of expediency do I think it would be wise or prudent for this Government to recognize at the present time the independence of the so-called Cuban republic.

"Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island. To commit this country now to the recognition of any particular government in Cuba might subject us to embarrassing conditions of international obligation toward the organization so recognized. In case of intervention, our conduct would be subject to the approval or disapproval of such government; we would be required to submit to its direction, and to assume to it the mere relation of a friendly ally. When it shall appear hereafter that there is within the island a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, and having, as a

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matter of fact, the proper forms and attributes of nationality, such government can be promptly and readily recognized, and the relations and interests of the United States with such nation adjusted."

Intervention to end the war, says the President, may be undertaken in either of two ways, as an impartial neutral by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, or as the active ally of the one party or the other. Of these two ways he recommends the first, saying that "it is not to be forgotten that during the last few months the relation of the United States has been one of friendly intervention in many ways, each not of itself conclusive, but all tending to the exertion of a potential influence toward an ultimate pacific result just and honorable to all interests concerned."

Of the justification for the form of "forcible intervention" recommended, the President says:

"The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral, to stop the war, according to the large dictates of humanity and following many historical precedents where neighboring states have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifice of life by internecine conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on rational grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement.

"The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

"First, in the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation, and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation, and is therefore none of our business. It is especially our duty, for it is right at our door.

"Second, we owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no government there can or will afford, and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

"Third, the right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade, and business of our people, and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

"Fourth, and which is of the utmost importance. The present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace, and entails upon this Government an enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near us; and with which our people have such trade and business relations, when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger, and their property destroyed, and themselves ruined, when our trading-vessels are liable to seizure, and are seized at our very door, by war-ships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless altogether to prevent, and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arising, all these and others that I need not mention, with the resulting strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace and compel us to keep on a semi-war footing with a war nation with which we are at peace."

These grounds for intervention are illustrated by the lesson of the *Maine* disaster, of which the President speaks as follows:

"These elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have already transmitted to Congress the report of the Naval Court of Inquiry on the destruction of the battle-ship *Maine* in the harbor of Havana during the night of February 15. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and marines and two officers of our navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been hurled to death, grief, and want brought to their homes, and sorrow to the nation.

"The Naval Court of Inquiry, which, it is needless to say, commands the unqualified confidence of the Government, was unanimous in its conclusion that the destruction of the *Maine* was caused by an exterior explosion, that of a submarine mine. It did not assume to place the responsibility. That remains to be fixed.

"In any event, the destruction of the *Maine*, by whatever exterior cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Spanish Government can not assure safety and security to a vessel of the American navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace and rightfully there. Further, referring in this connection to recent diplomatic correspondence, a despatch from our Minister to Spain, of the 26th ultimo, contained the statement that the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs assured him positively that Spain will do all that the highest honor and justice require in the matter of the *Maine*. The reply above referred to of the 31st ultimo also contained an expression of the readiness of Spain to submit to an arbitration all the differences which can arise in this matter, which is subsequently explained by the note of the Spanish Minister at Washington of the 10th inst. as follows:

"'As to the question of fact which springs from the diversity of views between the report of the American and Spanish boards, Spain proposes that the facts be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts, whose decision Spain accepts in advance.'

"To this I have made no reply."

Having referred again to President Grant's contention in 1875 that mediation or intervention must sooner or later be invoked to terminate strife in Cuba, to President Cleveland's declaration during the present struggle that a time when our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain might be superseded by higher obligations, and to his own message last December foreshadowing forcible intervention if peaceful agencies should prove inadequate, President McKinley states his conclusion and his recommendations in the following words:

"The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war can not be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smolder with varying seasons, but it has not been, and it is plain that it can not be, extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests, which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.

MARIA CHRISTINA, QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN.

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"In view of these facts and of these considerations I ask the Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the Government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes.

"And in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued, and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

"The issue is now with the Congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the Constitution and the law, I await your action."

In a postscript, President McKinley informs Congress of a decree made by the Queen Regent of Spain after the writing of the message, which directs General Blanco to proclaim a suspension of hostilities. The President adds: "If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspiration as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails, it will be only another justification for our contemplated action."

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

THE newspapers of this country express wide differences of opinion concerning President McKinley's Cuban message. Neither party lines nor sectional feeling appear to be considered to any great extent by the press.

President Must be Confided In.—"At the bar of the nations Spain can not meet or reply to this cogent presentation of facts. She can only stand dumb before such a recital, or else she must plead guilty. As for Congress, it must support the President and give him the powers he asks. He is so clear in his policy and so fortified by precedent and logic that it would be an act of treason to the people for Congress to attempt to take the direction of the affair out of his hands.

"By this message the President justifies every act he has thus far performed in the conduct of this most difficult and delicate subject. It is a profound and weighty state paper that can not but convince Congress and the people that to the President, and to the President alone, must be confided the final disposition of the Cuban question."—*The Times-Herald* (*McKinley Ind.*), *Chicago.*

Confession Rather than Action.—"The President seems to have in mind a hazy, ill-defined idea that possibly the Government of the United States can go to Cuba, grasp Spain in one hand and the insurgents in the other, knock their heads together, and continue the process of chastisement until each promises to be good. But what then? Mr. McKinley does not say, and probably he does not know. Even granting that we scared Spain into submission and then trounced the insurgents, the problem would be no nearer a solution.

"Considered as a whole, the important passages in the President's message embody a confession rather than a plan of action. The executive inferentially admits that his policy or policies have proved worthless; that in spite of the assurances and promises of the Administration press agents he has found himself unable to deal with the situation, and now he is prepared to leave the issue with Congress."—*The News* (*Ind.*), *Detroit.*

ALPHONSO XIII., KING OF SPAIN.

McKinley Knows Diplomatic Possibilities.—"The truth is that the President knows more about the diplomatic possibilities of securing the pacification and freedom of Cuba without war than the rest of us do, and, while handing the whole affair over to Congress, he was abundantly justified in so stating the case as not to destroy the last glimmering hope of peace. It was his duty, moreover, to justify intervention by reasons which could not be criticized abroad as squinting straight at conquest and annexation. Intervention, to be justified on high grounds alone which all nations must accept, needs to be impartial on its face, altho we very well know that the result of intervention would necessarily be the withdrawal of one of the parties.

"In this message the President has set Congress an admirable example of diplomatic reserve which to the last does not entirely abandon the hope of a peaceful emancipation from these troubles. It is neither conservative nor radical, but what is better than either—the safe blending of both."—*The Republican* (*Ind.*), *Springfield.*

Not a Credit to the Nation.—"The President see-saws. He throws the responsibility of dealing with the entire matter upon Congress. Then he makes an argument against the recognition of Cuban independence. Through this runs a vague plea for armed intervention, and next he asks Congress to give him the option of intervening—the option of declaring war. In the body of the message he virtually comes out of the same hole he went in. But to cap the climax, he amends the whole thing by intimating that the armistice Blanco has been instructed to declare may lead to a peaceful settlement of the question and the concession of everything we have demanded. This is a hedge that is calculated to please Spain. Further, it is calculated at this particular juncture to encourage her to attempt further temporizing, and to stimulate extreme congressional jingoism.

"Even were it to be expected that Congress would relinquish its constitutional power to declare war and place it in the hands of one man, the message is not such as to demonstrate that President McKinley is the one man in whose hands it would be advisable to place that power. From beginning to end the document bears evidence of indecision of character on the part of its author. Such a document in such a crisis as this is not a credit to the chief magistrate of the nation. It is not a credit to the nation."—*The Dispatch* (*Dem.*), *Richmond.*

A Surprise.—"On one point, the subject-matter of the recent negotiations, the message is a distinct surprise. The people have been given to understand that the Administration had sent Spain an ultimatum of some sort, or had at any rate taken the stand that Spain must give up Cuba. But the message shows nothing of the sort. All the President refers to is a proposition looking to an armistice until October 1, for the negotiation of peace with the good offices of the President; and the immediate revocation of the order of reconcentration. If this be all our Government has demanded, it would seem that Spain has gone far toward meeting it. If not, why doesn't the President say precisely what he has demanded? On the face of it, it looks as tho the Administration has been rather fooling the people."—*The Argus* (*Dem.*), *Portland, Me.*

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Danger of Moral Debauch.—"In the case of the *Maine*, which is looked upon both at Washington and elsewhere as our strongest issue, what have we to fight for? Our adversary comes to us and says: 'I will make any reparation for my responsibility in this matter that any impartial tribunal shall consider adequate.' What more can Spain do than this? One feels as if one were addressing a tribe of wild Indians in assuming that such a proposition would not be accepted. What does its repudiation and a declaration of war on the basis of 'remember the *Maine*' imply? Neither more nor less than that the boasted humanity and civilization of the American people is simply a thin veneer; that, in spite of education and religious training, we still cherish the savage instincts of our prehistoric forefathers; that with us a bloody feud is to be cherished and developed, no matter how contrite and submissive our adversary may be, until each life that we have lost has been paid for and avenged by the destruction of ten, twenty, or one hundred of the lives of innocent men, who to our frenzied imagination represent the enemy. This is maintaining national honor; this is exhibiting to the world an heroic determination, and this is what it is proposed to substitute for the policy which President McKinley has laid down. If this murderous method is adopted, it will imply a moral debauch on the part of the American people which will leave its stain upon their national record through the lives of all of those who are now numbered as American citizens."—*The Herald* (*Ind.*), *Boston.*

"The President's message may be strong in the achievements that will flow from it hereafter, but it is disappointing in its initiative. The policy of the President in dealing with Spain and Cuba is likely to go into history as wise and discreet, and perhaps the best that could have been adopted, but it lacks in that virility which inspires popular enthusiasm. Hero worship is a potent incentive in human conduct; the people like, and demand, strong leadership. Under our form of government the President is that leader—if he will be. Even a narrow-minded man, like Andrew Jackson, could sway the masses by his impetuousness and strong will power, and a truly great leader, like President Grant, could fall into disfavor because of his love of peace and his refusal to intervene in behalf of the Cubans in their former struggle for independence."—*The Hawkeye* (*Rep.*), *Burlington, Iowa.*

"He has done his utmost within the constitutional limits of his office. Beyond those limits he can not go until Congress opens the door. He does not shrink from such opening. He invites and even urges it. And he stands ready, as he says, to execute every obligation imposed upon him by the Constitution and the law, whether, as he and all true men hope, it lie within the paths of honorable peace, or, as may by Spain's intolerance be forced, upon the dreadful field of civil war. Of such readiness the message is an ample token. It is the more impressive and the more potent for every hour's delay. It abundantly justifies the nation's past waiting for it. It powerfully bespeaks the nation's continued and unwavering confidence in its chosen head."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

"It is earnest, thoughtful, and at times quite strong. It carries too much freight for a war document, and its effectiveness is handicapped by the recital of long details that are familiar to everybody. The real gum of the message is lost in the fog of discussion over the different phases of intervention and belligerency; and the jingoes who were looking for a hot document had their ardor chilled by the air of uncertainty and indecision that seems to pervade it. There is too much talk of pacification to please the war party, and too many suggestions of further efforts at peace. These destroy the effect of the business end of the message."—*The Chronicle* (*Dem.*), *Augusta, Ga.*

"The message is an ultimatum to Spain, all the more ominous because it demonstrates that force is appealed to only because nothing else would suffice, altho every honorable opportunity has been offered Spain to end the intolerable situation that has prevailed in Cuba."—*The Times* (*Rep.*), *Pittsburg.*

INTERVENTION AND INDEPENDENCE.

INTERVENTION in Cuba without recognizing the independence of "the republic of Cuba" is the chief feature of the President's policy upon which lines of approval and disapproval appear to have been drawn.

A Bold Distinction between Intervention and Recognition.—"We happen to know that some of the President's learned and able advisers have held that as by our Monroe doctrine we can not allow European nations to intervene, it devolves upon the United States to stop the notorious and enormous crimes committed in Cuba, and to restore order there. Hence they argue that neglect to do so would make us responsible for their continuance, after we have exhausted every peaceful recourse to attain that end.

"Intervention would devolve on us the responsibility for restoring order and keeping down lawlessness and cruelty by the strong hand, whether the offenders claimed to be Spanish volunteers or Cuban patriots. This duty would be inseparable from our intervention in the interests of humanity. Therefore the only fact which needs to be established to warrant our action, in the view of President McKinley and his Cabinet, is the fact of lawlessness and cruelty, by whomsoever committed. This fact is so notorious as to require no comment.

"When the present 'intolerable condition' is suppressed a new duty will devolve on us—that of deciding how the island shall be governed, and to whom and under what supervision the task of government shall be entrusted by us. This decision will depend upon facts distinct from the facts for intervention, inasmuch as they are not yet fully established. They include the following:

"First, Have the Cuban insurgents, in actual operation, a responsible government calculated, in our opinion, to assure to the Cubans and residents life and property, and the varied rights for the protection of which governments are organized?

"Second, Is the so-called Cuban republic such a *de facto* government? And are the majority of the inhabitants of Cuba in favor of being governed by it?

"Third, Are the purposes of such government fair and honorable toward those who have not taken arms against Spain?

"The satisfactory answers to the above questions will constitute the substantial facts upon which we must decide to recognize the so-called Cuban republic. These questions are vital to the full performance of the duties assumed by the United States by intervening with force and compelling the removal of the Spanish military and civil powers from Cuba, thereby making ourselves responsible for what thereafter occurs. No greater stain upon our national honor could come to pass than that the Government which we may put in power in Cuba should proceed, as left to itself it would undoubtedly, to proscription, confiscation, and murder against their political opponents, or the Spanish Tories that might remain.

"Hence intervention is based upon facts now known to us, viz.: The 'intolerable' disorder and the anachronistic cruelties committed by the Spanish officials. But recognition must wait upon conditions yet to be established, as to the character and purposes of the insurgent government and its acceptableness to the majority of the inhabitants. Because of this very difference of basis, one depending on things already known and the other upon things yet to be established, these two questions are distinct issues and impossible to be united as a single issue.

"The statesmanship which is so discriminating and acute in treating intervention for the sake of humanity as a question distinct from the recognition of Cuban independence, is as boldly unconventional and frankly common-sense and American as it is astute—and may be trusted to see us safely through this newspaper-made and politician-waged war by midsummer, still a nation dictating peace to the world, not exactly now 'from ports without a gun,' perhaps, but with guns guiltless of human sacrifice."—*The Transcript* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Boston.*

Neutral Intervention Impossible.—"The prominence which the President's message gives to the discussion of intervention 'as an impartial neutral by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants' indicates a preference on the part of Mr. McKinley for that method of dealing with the situation in Cuba.

"A very little consideration will suffice to show that neutral intervention of the kind thus proposed is simply impossible.

"It would involve, as the President himself concedes, 'hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement.'

"Are we prepared to send an armed force into Cuba which shall assume an attitude of hostility toward the insurgents as well as toward their Spanish oppressors? Do we desire to assume the functions of a military police standing indifferent between the conflicting parties on the island? If we undertook to play such a part, is it not plain that we should incur the deadly hatred of both combatants and be unable to impose our will upon either, without an enormous sacrifice of blood and treasure? An American army in Cuba, standing between Spanish foes on the one hand and Cuban foes on the other would not be in a pleasant position.

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"No; we are without reason for interfering in Cuba at all, unless we go there as friendly to Cuba and correspondingly unfriendly to her Spanish oppressors. It is as the active ally of the insurgents that we should intervene, and with their cooperation sweep the Spaniards out of the island, which they possess only to wrong. Once do away with Spanish misrule and the future of Cuba will take care of itself.

"The dominion of Spain over Cuba is an evil thing—a thing so evil that neutrality of sentiment in regard to it would be a national disgrace. The American people do not feel neutral about it. They are not impartial. In a contest between that which is right and that which is wrong, impartiality is not what is needed for the welfare of the world. It is the victory of the right. There are some subjects in regard to which a man ought to be ashamed not to be prejudiced. He should be prejudiced against lying and stealing and against villainy of every sort. He should hate such a government as that of Spain in Cuba, and, hating it, should desire its destruction.

"We regret the atmosphere of gray neutrality about the President's message."—*The Sun (Rep.), New York.*

"Independence Means Annexation."—"If Cuba can not win autonomy she can not maintain it. Senator Hoar on Thursday looked with hope and favor upon a proposed negro republic in the West Indies—Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, and perhaps Porto Rico becoming a federation showing negro capacity for self-government. This aspiration, however commendable, would be deemed a justifiable cause of war.

"We might throw over Cuba the protection of the Monroe doctrine. What is the Monroe doctrine but a theme for senatorial debate or the evasions of diplomatic rhetoric? If it were a serious dogma we should have challenged the dominion of other nations than Spain in the West Indian seas, and made it impossible for these adjacent islands to become bases of supplies against us in time of war, as they have been to our loss. The Monroe doctrine has ever been an illogical factor of our national policy. Its violation might become a pretext but never a real cause for war.

"Recognition of independence means the acceptance of a fact. Any other policy is a menace to order, an incitement to rebellion. We were taught this lesson in our own war. . . . . .

"The republic of Cuba is a name—the geographical expression of political aspirations. Its soul is in New York; at home it is but a roving band of insurgents, without body or authority. It has never even won the platonic recognition of belligerent rights. Without an army other than the roving bands, without a navy, a treasury, or courts of law, without credit or the means of revenue, it is a phantom, not the form of a nation. The most notable military achievements of its supporters have been the destruction of sugar and tobacco plantations, the desolation of the fairest of islands. The arrest of Spanish arms has been the work of the elements, whose tropical forces were as fatal to the temperate soldiers of temperate Spain as the hyperborean forces of Russia to the armies of Napoleon.

"It is to our honor and dignity that the proposed war be kept to its avowed aims. It is not a welcome war, but a serious, solemn undertaking which we would if possible put aside. Humanity to the oppressed, reparation for a gigantic wrong—these impose upon us the sad duty. The safety of American interests, the safeguarding our people's property, the suppression of an insufferable condition of affairs at our very gates might be added causes; but, grievous as they are, we should not appeal to the dread arbitrament for their redress.

"Any other policy, even under the sympathetic name of Cuban independence, would be aggrandizement. A war dictated by honor would end in dishonor. A war for humanity would degenerate into a struggle for greed. It would justify the alienation, if not the antagonism, of the good opinion of mankind."—*The Herald (Ind.), New York.*

"Intervention—for What?"—"The long-delayed message is in. When reduced to its last analysis, it can be accepted as nothing else than a plea for more time in which to deal with the Cuban question.

"Worse than this, and worst of all, the President has put the country on notice that the policy of the Administration is to intervene in behalf of the continuation of Spanish domination of the island of Cuba.

"The President wants peace so earnestly that he is evidently willing to force it at any price. He asks for the privilege of making forcible intervention, and in doing so serves distinct notice that 'it involves hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well as to enforce a truce to guide the eventual settlement.'

"In other words, the President asks the right to turn the guns of the United States not only upon the Spanish butchers, but also upon the helpless and innocent victims of the dastardly warfare which has been waged under the Spanish flag in Cuba for the past three years. . . . . .

"What is the secret of the attempt to make Cuban independence a secondary question in the American program? It is very simple. Should Cuba be declared independent by the United States, or should she win it as the result of her patriotic struggles, the Cuban bonds issued by Spain would be invalidated. This is the brake on the wheel. The holders of these bonds, acting on their financial agents in this country, have brought a tremendous pressure to bear on the Administration, and that this pressure has borne fruits is to be witnessed, first, in the delay that has been insisted on, and, at last, in the suggestions of Mr. McKinley's message.

"The Democrats in House and Senate can well afford to insist on Cuban independence as the price of their cooperation.

"The whole question is wrapped up in this."—*The Constitution (Dem.), Atlanta.*

RECOGNITION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE PEOPLE OF CUBA.

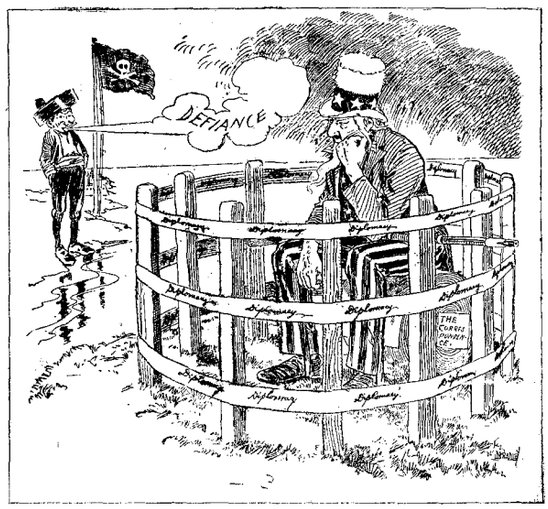
WHILE the majority of the Senate committee on foreign relations (Cushman K. Davis, chairman) did not propose recognition of a "Cuban republic," their exhaustive report, submitted April 13, set forth reasons for recognizing "the independence of the people of Cuba." We quote from the report as follows:

"We can not consent upon any conditions that the depopulated portions of Cuba shall be recolonized by Spain any more than she should be allowed to found a new colony in any other part of this hemisphere or island thereof. Either act is regarded by the United States as dangerous to our peace and safety.

"That Government has violated the laws of civilized warfare in the conduct of her military operations. Her troops have slaughtered prisoners after their surrender and have massacred the sick and wounded insurgent soldiers and their physicians and nurses in their captured hospitals.

"When publicists and jurists speak of the right of sovereignty of a parent state over a people or a colony, they mean that divinely delegated supremacy in the exercise of which man should show 'likest God.' They never mean that a usurpation of diabolism shall be sanctified upon the plea that it is sovereignty none the less than that of a well-ordered and humane government. Against such reasoning the

Moral laws
Of nature and of nations speak aloud,



"RECONCENTRADO."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

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and declare that the state which thus perverts and abuses its power thereby forfeits its sovereignty. And this principle has been the foundation of the repeated interventions by the states of Europe in the affairs of Turkey, who, abominable and atrocious as her cruelty has been toward her subjects in Greece and in the northern part of her dominions in Europe and in Armenia, has not approached the eminence at which Spain stands, in solitary and unapproachable infamy.

"The recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba would not be a justifiable cause of war by Spain against the United States. Upon this principle the best esteemed authorities are agreed. Among their opinions the following declaration of Mr. Webster in his letter to Mr. Hulzmann stands preeminent:

"'If, therefore, the United States had gone so far as formally to acknowledge the independence of Hungary, altho, as the result has proved, it would have been a precipitate step and one from which no benefit would have resulted to either party, it would not, nevertheless, have been an act against the law of nations, provided they took no part in her contest with Austria.'

"If not an act against the law of nations it, of course, could not be a justifiable ground for war.

"The recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba entitles the United States to insist that the war should be conducted in accordance with those humane laws which have been ordained by the common consent of the civilized world, and which have done so much to mitigate the horrors of warfare. So long as this Government abstains from such recognition Spain is entitled to insist that we agree with her that the insurrection is merely a treasonable riot and not a formal and organized rebellion, and that she is therefore entitled to execute upon the insurgents and upon American citizens and all persons upon the island the penalties of a domestic code which is an affront to civilization.

"The United States has been in this attitude of concurrence ever since the beginning of the war. It has, as a consequence, in a spirit of forbearance, submitted to many atrocities perpetrated by Spain upon our own citizens, which, under recognition, would have had no warrant in international law, and would have afforded just grounds of procedure by the Government under its acknowledged principles. Citizens of the United States have been condemned to death by military tribunals in violation of their treaty rights. The expostulations of this Government have been in effect merely petitions for royal clemency. The *Competitor* prisoners, captured under our flag, were imprisoned nearly seventeen months and were never brought to trial, tho they were subjected to many harsh, illegal, and degrading preliminary examinations. The entire proceeding against them was unlawful and in derogation of their rights and of our honor. But as they were technically in the attitude which the United States had assumed and had placed them in refusing recognition of belligerency or independence, merely ordinary criminals prosecuted by Spain under her domestic penal code, this Government, it was logically insisted by Spain, had no right to make the question one of international obligation. It accepted royal clemency, and in the person of its citizens received a pardon for a crime instead of demanding reparation for a violated right.

"The United States had been compelled by its attitude of non-recognition to assist Spain by its execution of our neutrality statutes. If there is no war, and the insurgents are merely an unlawful confederacy of common insurrectionists, they can have no legitimate commercial dealings with the citizens of the United States.

"Nor can the insurgents object to Spain having such dealings of every character, including the purchase of supplies, which, had recognition been accorded, would be contraband of war, and, therefore, not to be furnished except through breach of neutrality. The United States has, therefore, been an assistant of Spain. The supplies for that power have been largely purchased in this country. The unrecognized insurgents have had no right to complain. On the other hand, they and their adherents have been prohibited from making such purchases and from exporting any supplies, however acquired.

"There has, therefore, been no real neutrality by this Government throughout the entire business. To the contrary, Spain has been the customer of the people of the United States who have sold her, with technical lawfulness, everything that she has required to repress by such processes as we have indicated, a people struggling against tyranny for their liberties. To prevent the insurgents from buying or exporting at all while Spain has bought and exported to the extent of her requirements, the navy and revenue vessels of the United States have been diligently and successfully employed. It has been stated, and we believe with entire correctness, that this vigilance and policing of the seas by the United States in favor of Spain and against the insurgents, has cost this Government more than $2,000,000."

VALERIANO WEYLER,
Ex-Captain-General of Cuba.

CONSULAR REPORTS ON CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

IN response to resolutions by both branches of Congress, asking for the correspondence from United States consuls regarding the situation of affairs in Cuba, the President transmitted about sixty thousand words of such correspondence to Congress along with his Cuban message. The Associated Press summary of this correspondence contains nearly twelve thousand words. The greater part of the communications consists of detailed statements of the misery, starvation, and death in different parts of the island. The consuls substantially corroborate newspaper reports and the statements of Senators Proctor, Gallinger, Thurston, and Money, which are familiar to the reading public. The correspondence covers the period from about the middle of November, 1897, to April 1, 1898, and comes from five different consuls.

Consul-General Fitz-Hugh Lee's letter from Havana, dated November 23, represented a condition of affairs which does not appear to have been materially changed. It reads as follows:

"The insurgents will not accept autonomy.

"A large majority of the Spanish subjects, who have commercial and business interests and own property here, will not accept autonomy, but prefer annexation to the United States, rather than an independent republic or genuine autonomy under the Spanish flag.

"The Spanish authorities are sincere in doing all in their power to encourage, protect, and promote the grinding of sugar. The grinding season commences in December.

"The insurgent leaders have given instructions to prevent grinding, wherever it can be done, because by diminishing the export of sugar the Spanish Government revenues are decreased. It will be very difficult for the Spanish authorities to prevent cane-burning, because one man can start a fire at night which will burn hundreds of acres, just as a single individual can light a prairie by throwing a single match into the dry grass.

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"I am confident that Generals Blanco and Pando, his chief-of-staff, as well as Dr. Congosto, the secretary-general, with all of whom I have had conversation, are perfectly conscientious in their desire to relieve the distress of those suffering from the effects of Weyler's reconcentration order, but unfortunately they have not the means to carry out such benevolent purposes.

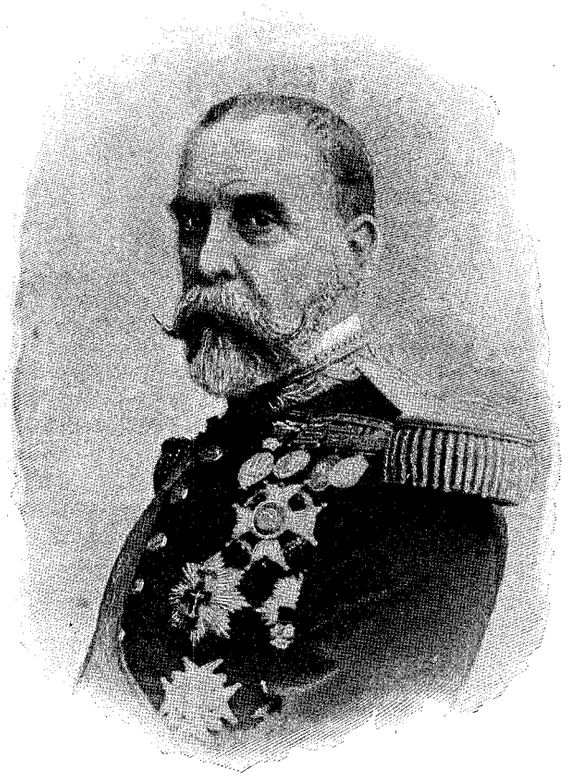
"In this city matters are assuming better shape under charitable committees, etc.; large numbers are now cared for and fed by private subscriptions. I witnessed many terrible scenes, and saw some die while I was present. I am told General Blanco will give $100,000 to the relief fund."

In a letter of January 8 General Lee estimates the effects of a starvation policy:

"I have the honor to state, as a matter of public interest, that the 'reconcentrado order' of General Weyler, formerly governor-general of this island, transformed about 400,000 self-supporting people, principally women and children, into a multitude to be sustained by the contributions of others, or die of starvation, or of fevers resulting from a low physical condition and being massed in large bodies, without change of clothing and without food. Their homes were burned, their fields and plant-beds destroyed, and their live stock driven away or killed.

"I estimate that probably 200,000 of the rural population in the province of Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara have died of starvation or from resultant causes; and the deaths of whole families almost simultaneously, or within a few days of each other, and of mothers praying for their children to be relieved of their horrible sufferings by death, are not the least of the many pitiable scenes which were ever present. In the provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba, where the 'reconcentrado order' could not be enforced, the great mass of the people are self-sustaining. . . . . .

"A daily average of ten cents' worth of food to 200,000 people would be an expenditure of $20,000 per day, and, of course, the most humane efforts upon the part of our citizens can not hope to accomplish such a gigantic relief, and a great portion of these people will have to be abandoned to their fate."



RAYMON BLANCO,
Captain-General of Cuba.

Some terrible instances of suffering are described in a communication to Consul-General Lee from two reliable gentlemen (whose names are suppressed) relative to the condition in Los Fosos (the ditches) in Havana. We quote from the press summary:

"'Four hundred and sixty women and children thrown on the ground, heaped pell-mell as animals, some in a dying condition, others sick, others dead, without the slightest cleanliness or the least help, not even able to give water to the thirsty, without either religious or social help, each one dying wherever chance laid him.'

"The communication goes on to state that the deaths among these reconcentrados averaged forty or fifty daily, and that on an average there were but ten days of life for each person. It says that these unhappy creatures received food only after having been eight days in the *fosos*, during which time they were obliged to subsist upon the bad food which the dying had refused. Some horrible instances of the distress witnessed are given.

"'Among the many deaths we saw,' says the communication, 'there was seen one impossible to forget. There is still alive the only witness, a young girl of eighteen, whom we found seemingly lifeless on the ground. On her right side was the body of a young mother, cold and rigid, but with her young child still alive, clinging to her breast. On her left side was the corpse of a dead woman, holding her son in a dead embrace. A little further on a dying woman, having in her arms a daughter of fourteen, crazy with pain, who, after twelve or fourteen days, died in spite of the care she received.' Further along the communication says that if any young girl came in who was nice-looking, she was infallibly condemned to the most abominable of traffics. The communication says that 1,700 persons had entered the *fosos* since August, and of these but 243 were then living. It places the number of deaths among the reconcentrados at 77 per cent."

General Lee reports the failure of Spanish relief measures, being informed that only $12,500 in Spanish silver, out of $100,000 said to have been set aside, has been dedicated to the purpose of relieving 150,000 reconcentrados in Havana province, among whom the death-rate from starvation alone would be over 50 per cent. He reports that Spanish authorities lately refused to give out facts about the reconcentrados, except through the civil government of Havana, and he transmits the complaint of the consul at Sagua, which states that the military officers positively refuse to allow reconcentrados to whom food is given in its raw state to procure fuel with which to cook it, and that in addition this class of people is prohibited from gathering vegetables cultivated within the protection of the forts.

Of the failure of autonomy, Consul-General Lee says in two separate letters:

"I have the honor to make the following report: The contest for and against autonomy is most unequal. For it there are five or six of the head officers at the palace and twenty or thirty other persons here in the city. Against it, first, are the insurgents, with or without arms, and the Cuban non-combatants; second, the great mass of the Spaniards bearing or not bearing arms—the latter desiring, if there must be a change, annexation to the United States. Indeed, there is the greatest apathy concerning autonomy in any form. No one asks what it will be, or when, or how it will come. I do not see how it could be even put into operation by force, because as long as the insurgents decline to accept it, so long, the Spanish authorities say, the war must continue."

"I send to-day an analysis of the autonomistic plan. The intense opposition to it on the part of the Spaniards arises from the fact that the first appointments of the officers to put into form its provisions were made generally outside of their party, in order to show the Cubans in arms that autonomy was instituted for their benefit and protection. . . . The intelligent Spaniards . . . see no prosperity in the future, but rather other wars and more confusion, in the same old attempts to make the waters of commerce flow in unnatural channels. The lower Spanish classes have nothing in mind when autonomy is mentioned, except Cuban local rule, hence their opposition."

On February 10 General Lee telegraphed the State Department as follows:

"Captain-general returned yesterday, met with non-success of any sort. Spaniards everywhere unfriendly, rumors of coming demonstration against him here. I think him an excellent man, but in an unfortunate position. Three serious combats reported within a week, in each insurgents victorious."

Consul Alexander C. Brice, at Matanzas [the consul and other Americans left Matanzas under cover April 12, owing to conditions threatening personal violence] reported 90,000 people in actual starving condition, and requiring food, clothing, and medicine. Among the instances of distress he mentions that "in a family of seventeen living in an old lime-kiln, all were found dead except three, and they barely alive." He says, again, that General Blanco's orders allowing reconcentrados to return and

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cultivate their crops is inoperative and of no avail. Neither the Spaniards nor Cubans of that section were in sympathy with the proposed autonomy and reform:

"The people are shut up in the cities and towns like rats, to starve. We have fifteen or eighteen families of American reconcentrados who own property in the country, and were they allowed to go to their homes could make a good living. All these have begged and pleaded with the authorities under Blanco's order to go, and were in every case refused."

In the communications of Consul Walter B. Barker from Santa Clara province, reasons why General Blanco's orders relieving the reconcentrados must prove of no avail are given:

"He says that while the first article of the order grants permission to the starving class to return to the country, the third article abrogates this permission in exacting that the places to which they go must be garrisoned. This condition alone, he says, will preclude over one half of these poor unfortunates, for their homes are in ruin, and the sugar estates able to maintain a guard can care for but a small percentage of the whole. Mr. Barker says that while he does not question the good intention of those now in power, yet 'it is a self-evident fact that the authorities are utterly helpless to extend any relief to those who have thus far survived the pangs of hunger.' Mr. Barker says that his observation does not bear out the statement made by the captain-general through a letter to the Spanish Minister that 'extensive zones of cultivation have been organized, the daily rations are provided by the state, and that work is furnished.' Mr. Barker also points out the impracticability of grinding cane under the present conditions. He says in his letter of November 20 that he had interviewed most of the large planters in his consular district, and that they had stated that unless assured of immunity from the insurgent chief, Gomez, they would not attempt to grind, as by doing so they would jeopardize their property. He adds that it is 'an unquestioned fact that the military are powerless to give this necessary protection.'"

The report of Consul Pulaski F. Hyatt, from Santiago, contains noteworthy statements concerning Spain's impotency regarding sickness among Spanish soldiers, and the local opposition to autonomy. To quote again from the press summary:

"'I give it as my opinion, an opinion that is not biassed in favor of Cuba, that Spain will be compelled to prosecute a far more vigorous war than has yet been done if she conquers peace in Cuba. I think I speak advisedly when I say that in this end of the island at least there are many thousand square miles where the foot of the Spanish soldier has never trod. Within this zone the insurgents have their families, corral their horses and cattle, and raise their crops. Why Spain, with a large body of as obedient and brave soldiers as ever shouldered a gun, has not penetrated these grounds, and scattered to the four winds the comparatively small body of men who are there is a question I will not attempt to answer. As I write, a man is dying in the street in front of my door, the third in a comparatively small time.'

"M. Hyatt's letter of December 21 deals largely with the sickness and the death-rate on the island, which he characterizes as appalling. Statistics, he says, make a grievous showing, but come far short of the truth. The disease is generally brought on by insufficient food. He mentions some who are attacked who have plenty, but these recover quickly, while others die or make very slow recovery. The prevailing disease is sometimes called paludal fever, and at other times la grippe, and it is epidemic rather than contagious. At the date of this letter, from 30 to 40 per cent. of the people were afflicted with it. He also reported smallpox and yellow fever as prevailing, and said that out of a total of 16,000 soldiers recently sent to Manzanillo, nearly 5,000 were in hospitals or quartered on the people. He says that Dr. Caminero, United States Sanitary Inspector, reported at that time that there were more than 12,000 people sick in bed, not counting those in military hospitals. This is at least 35 per cent. of the present population. Mr. Hyatt adds that quinin, the only remedy of avail, is sold ten times higher than in the United States. He says that steamers coming into the port give out soup once a day to the waiting throngs, and that fresh meat sells at from 50 cents to $1 per pound. . . . . .

"In the last communication of the series from Mr. Hyatt, dated March 24 last, he says:

"'Property-holders, without distinction of nationality and with few exceptions, strongly desire annexation, having but little hope of a stable government under either of the contending forces, and they view with regret the indifference, nay repugnance, of the American people to such a union, and still hope that a combination of circumstances will yet bring it about; but such a move would not be popular among the masses.'

"Referring to the primary election held on the previous Sunday to elect officers to hold an election on the 27th of the same month, Mr. Hyatt says that no one seemed to know anything about it until it was over, and the autonomists won the election. 'A member of that party,' he says, 'told me that they met quietly and did their voting. There is no evidence that the people in general intend to take part in the coming election. Circulars are now out urging the people to turn out and sustain the Government, to the end that peace and prosperity may speedily come.' Mr. Hyatt also states in this communication that some of the sugar estates are now making sugar on a small scale, but that there was no ground for faith in their ability to go ahead."

Vice-Consul John F. Jova, at Sagua la Grande, declares that:

"No history in the world, ancient or modern, saw an instance of this frightful, dreadful suffering. Perhaps civilization has not seen its like. In conclusion I beg to state, in my humble judgment, the efforts toward the enforcement of the reform of autonomy will prove altogether futile."

HOUSE AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS.

THE President's message on the Cuban question was referred to the committees on foreign affairs in both Houses. The majority of the House committee reported the following resolution, which was adopted (April 13) by a vote of 322 to 19:

"Whereas, The Government of Spain for three years past has been making war on the island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof without making any substantial progress toward the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than 200,000 innocent non-combatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of money in patroling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality; and,

"Whereas, This long series of losses, injuries, and murders for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battle-ship *Maine* in the harbor of Havana and in the death of 260 of our seamen:

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba, to the end and for the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there and establishing by the free action of the people thereof a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the President is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution."

[The minority report recognized the independence of the "republic of Cuba" first; it declared that the *Maine* was deliberately moored over a submarine mine, directed that the President employ the army and navy in the aid of Cuba, and provided for relief for starving Cubans.]

The majority of the Senate committee reported resolutions declaring for the independence of the people of Cuba, together with an elaborate review of the Cuban controversy, in which Spain is held to be responsible for the destruction of the *Maine*, and intervention on humane, legal, and political grounds is declared to be justifiable. The minority report, signed by Senators Turpie, Mills, Daniel, and Foraker, called for the immediate recognition of the republic of Cuba as an independent sovereign power, and the Senate voted for such recognition. The resolutions, as passed (April 16) by a vote of 67 to 21 in the Senate, read [changes from the majority report in italics]:

Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battle-ship, with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and can not longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited; therefore

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

"First—That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent, *and that the Government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island.*

"Second—That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States does hereby demand, that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third—That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

"*Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof; and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.*"

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LETTERS AND ART.

ORIGIN OF THE LEGENDS USED BY WAGNER.

IT is well known that Richard Wagner was of opinion that the only proper subjects for operas such as he composed—operas in which the music is closely united with the poem—were the traditional myths in the old popular legends. In music suited to these legends he thought he saw a great opportunity of interpreting the mystery of human destiny. Therefore he went to the Middle Ages for his subjects, and he believed that those which he used belonged wholly to the Middle Ages of Germany. A German to the bottom of his soul, he considered the German legends of those times vastly superior to the contemporaneous legends of other countries. M. Gaston Paris, however, in *La Revue de Paris* (Paris, March 15) maintains that Wagner was under a misconception as to the German source of his legends. He says:

"Many of the subjects which Wagner has treated because he believed them wholly and thoroughly German, are not so. He found them, no doubt, in German poems of the Middle Ages, but these poems were translated or imitated from the French. Such is the case in 'Tristan and Iseul,' in 'Perceval,' and beyond question in 'Lohengrin.' To be exact, behind the French form copied in the German poems, there was a primitive form much older, but that form was not German. It was Celtic, due to that race, poetic by nature, to which belonged the Gauls, the ancestors of the French, and to which belongs now the Gaelic race of Scotland, the Welsh of England, and the Bretons of France. It was in the dreamy, melancholy, and passionate imagination of the Celtic race that were elaborated, if not formed—for many of them go back to a past still more distant—the most beautiful fictions of the Middle Ages. In their original language they are lost; but in the twelfth century, having had a great fascination for the French, they took a French form, in which they were notably altered, and passed thus, thanks to the extraordinary influence of French poetry, into all the countries of Europe and especially into Germany.

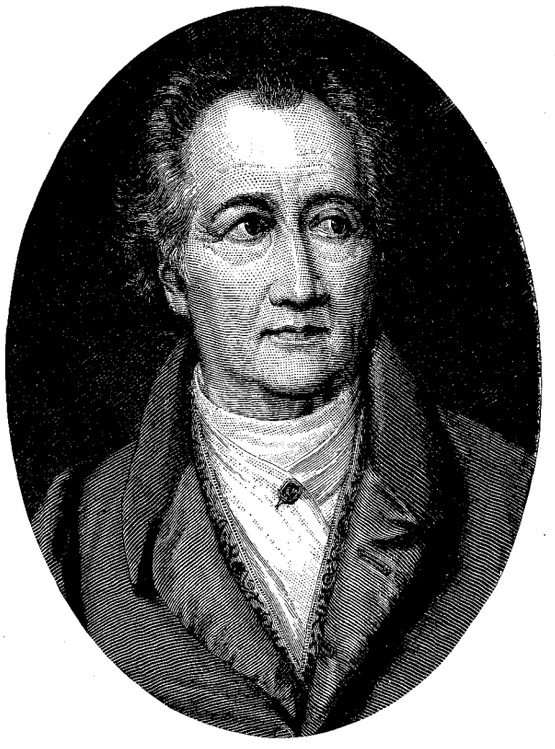
"The legend of 'Tannhäuser' has an analogous history, altho in this case the French intermediary has not been found. The direct source from which Wagner took it was not a German poem of the thirteenth century, but a popular song a great deal more recent. He found it in a compilation of old German songs by Heinrich Heine, to whom he already owed the theme of the 'Phantom Ship.' Heine praised highly the old song, calling it an admirable poem, and when writing later a parody of it compared it to Solomon's 'Song of Songs.' Wagner, when he found this legend in Heine's book, was as much taken with it as Heine himself, and thought it a theme eminently dramatic. The problem which Wagner thought was formulated by the legend was a contest in the human heart between passionate love and pure, ideal love. This contest, however, is not in the legend. What that depicts is the adventure of a mortal who, thanks to the love of a goddess, enters, while still alive, the supernatural regions where spring reigns eternally and where there is constant felicity. In the course of time this mortal has a fit of nostalgia and desires to revisit the earth, which he does, but returns after a while to his former abode. Later on this nostalgia was replaced in the legend by a sense of sin, and he desires to come back to the earth to see the Pope and get absolution. This absolution the Pope refuses, and the mortal returns in despair to the place where he had sinned. Wagner has modified this last version of the legend, making an edifying conclusion, in which religion, love, and purity of soul triumph over the forces of hell, and the opera ends with a celestial harmony in which the voices of the angels silence the last appeal of the demons. . . . . .

"It can not be doubted that the substance of the legend of Tannhäuser is of a date anterior to Christianity. It contains a psychological problem much higher than the struggle between pure and sensual love, a problem which Wagner hints at in passing, when he shows us Tannhäuser, in the midst of the delights of the land where Venus lives, sighing for human strife and suffering. It is even the problem of happiness, which humanity, since it was able to think, feel, and dream, has always been putting and has never been able to resolve.

"The hero of our legend is received in a place where all the evils of earth are unknown, where time flies on without its flight being perceived, without bringing nearer each day the degradation of old age and the threat of death, where all the precarious and fugitive enjoyments here laboriously attained and disputed by suffering are given without alloy and obtained without labor, where love, 'the only good here below,' is at the same time eternal and always new. In this paradise, however, in this land of joy, this country of eternal youth, the hero, after some time, feels a satiety of pleasures without a struggle, of a life without activity and without labor; he is seized with a nostalgia for the true human life with its desires rarely satisfied, with its pains that season its joys, with its efforts which give value to attained results. Thus, this perfect happiness of which the human soul is always dreaming, it feels that it would not know how to enjoy."
—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE HEROINE OF GOETHE'S FAVORITE DRAMA.

WHEN Goethe began to write "The Natural Daughter" ("Die Naturliche Tochter"), he fully intended to write a dramatic trilogy that should be the crowning work of his life. The inspiration for the work was the memoirs of Stephanie-Louise, Princess of Conti. "Keep well," he wrote to Schiller in



GOETHE.

a postscript, October 18, 1799, "and send me the second part of the 'Princess of Conti' when you have read it." For four years he brooded over the story and then produced the first (and last) part of his trilogy.

Writing in the *Revue de Paris*, Michel Breal, of the Institute, tells us the story of the Princess and of Goethe's work founded upon her career. M. Breal is not an enthusiastic admirer of Goethe. "It is the common opinion at present," he says, "that his heart was cold, and that the sufferings of others did not penetrate to his soul, . . . but no one would pretend to deny that he possessed that special sensibility which is brought into play by the imagination. To feel compassion for real suffering, and to

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weep over a pathetic tale, are phenomena of an altogether different character."

The story of the Princess, M. Breal goes on to say, was indeed well calculated alike to arouse Goethe's sympathies and kindle his imagination. He was by nature and principle a worshiper of the great people of the world—rank and wealth had for him an irresistible attraction; while at the same time his genius impelled him to seek everywhere, in all classes, for the spontaneous emotions and acts that belong to human nature. In the memoirs of Stephanie-Louise, the picture is presented of a young girl of royal blood, the daughter of the Prince Louis François de Conti, one of the great figures of the eighteenth century, and of the beautiful and cultivated Duchess de Mazarin, tenderly reared by her devoted father, and endowed by nature with the rarest gifts, both mental and physical. While she was still a mere child, just as she was about to be legitimatized by the King, the little Countess de Mont-Cair-Tain, as she was called (an anagram of the name of her parents), was torn by traitors from her splendid home and brilliant destiny, and plunged into a terrible position. The Prince de Conti, persuaded of her sudden death, died himself without discovering the treachery of which he had been the victim, while the young girl supported the most cruel trials with astonishing courage, proving by the magnanimity of her conduct that she was worthy of the high rank from which she had been forced to descend.

Such a heroine would seem to have been formed expressly to please and entice the German poet, with all his prejudices and proclivities. He took no one into his confidence, not even Schiller, but determined without hesitation to develop the theme in a dramatic trilogy. After an incubation of four years, the first part was completed, but it has remained a fragment. The two concluding dramas were never written, and M. Breal brings forward many ingenious suppositions to explain the poet's failure to carry out his cherished project.

Goethe was the manager of a theater, and when the first part of his great trilogy was finished, he made the mistake of putting it before the stage without regard to the subsequent parts, which had not yet been produced; forgetting that, "in opening the door of his drama to the public, the charm would be broken."

The new drama had a *succès d'estime* merely, and opinion was divided as to its merit. Schiller admired its symbolism, by which the subject was completely absorbed and transplanted into the ideal world. Fichte considered it the master's *chef d'œuvre*. Telter found that the personages move according to predetermined laws, like the celestial bodies. Koener, on the contrary, declared that the idea was repulsive; while Knebel, going still further, wrote to the wife of Herder that Goethe in this drama revealed the perversity of his real nature. "It is," he said, "a work of the most refined talent, and—dare I say it?—the most complete baseness of soul. Oh, how corrupt, even to the marrow, must he be who could compose such a work! The almost inexplicable character of Goethe has for me no longer any secrets."

There were many who complained of the immorality of "The Natural Daughter." Others declared that the memoirs upon which it was founded were apocryphal; while a third party maintained that Stephanie-Louise had paid a visit to Weimar, and made herself known personally to the poet.

One of the results of all this cackle of discordant voices was that the trilogy was abandoned. Goethe himself indicates this very gracefully. "Fairy stories tell us," he says, "that when we are upon the track of a treasure, we should go forward without looking either to the right or the left; and without allowing ourselves to be stopped either by dangerous encounters or the temptations of the route. I forgot this wise rule, and suffered for my imprudence. The beloved scenes that had haunted my imagination came to visit me henceforth only from time to time, like souls in pain, seeking for deliverance."

In point of fact, "the beloved scenes" took their flight never to return. In this very drama, "The Natural Daughter," Goethe repeats the warning which he neglected to follow. "Secrecy," he says, "is essential to the production of writers of the imagination. A design that has been communicated to others is no longer our own."

It is curious to note how closely Goethe follows his model in this his favorite work. On this point his critic writes as follows:

"As for his subject, it is almost a literal reproduction of the memoirs. Goethe treated Stephanie-Louise as he treated the memoirs of Goetz de Berlichingen and the pamphlets of Beaumarchais. He follows his author step by step; is visibly preoccupied with not losing anything of her experience. Persons and facts that he can not bring forward prominently he alludes to and sketches incidentally. Even the most trivial matters that have no real bearing upon the narrative are seized upon and made to do duty in the drama. This realistic tendency is one of the distinguishing features of Goethe's genius. He is so enamored with facts that he regrets losing a single one that is offered to him. . . . . .

"Stephanie herself scarcely admitted of being idealized, since she was already young, beautiful, and noble; but the simple and touching prose in which she tells her own story is transformed into the chaste and noble poetry of which Goethe had such perfect command; and he imparts a dignity and decorum to his sad experiences and sufferings, when she is dragged from her home, on the eve of her presentation at court, which they were far from possessing. As for the villains who were employed to accomplish her ruin, they were all advanced several degrees, for they reason out their atrocities and give a philosophical explanation of their treasons.

"This it is, probably, that so greatly shocked several of Goethe's friends. The subject of 'The Natural Daughter' was already sufficiently delicate; but he rendered it odious by making his characters altogether too self-conscious and reasonable. The piece was declared to be, and with great truth, 'polished as marble, and cold as marble.' The pretension of a certain contemporaneous philosopher, Nietszche, of placing himself beyond the limits of good and evil, Goethe, at certain moments, seems to have realized in advance."

There have been endless regrets that the trilogy planned by Goethe was not completed according to his original design; but from the point of view of his French critic the loss to literature was less than has been supposed. Among the poet's papers a sketch was found of the second piece, but no account at all of the third. Nevertheless, according to M. Breal's ingenious theory, plenty of indications render it certain that it would have been a poetical version of the French Revolution; and he declares that he was at this period incapable of grappling with so great a theme.

"I am by no means sure [he writes] that the loss of the 'loved scenes' which the inspiration of the poet could no longer recall, is to be regretted. The subject was violent, and too immense for the Goethe of 1802. Through a natural illusion, he supposed that he was still the man of 'Goetz de Berlichingen,' and he was not even the poet of 'Torquato Tasso.' Folly to suppose that he could have presented living types of the common people, the workmen and soldiers, with whom the drama must have dealt! He would have made them moralize! They would have summed up the situation in aphorisms full of good sense, or developed it in well-considered descriptions; but they would not have felt, they would not have acted. No! The age of dramatic poetry had passed—the age of gnomic poetry had come. Witness the second part of 'Faust.' . . . . . .

"We should not then deplore that this trilogy remained a fragment. The great name of Goethe ought not to prevent us from speaking the truth. German literature has still the right to count certain scenes of 'The Natural Daughter' among the most beautiful of its theater. The figure of Eugenie with her triple aureole of beauty, poesie, and misfortune, lives in the imagination like one of the pure figures created by Racine."

The misfortunes of Stephanie-Louise did not terminate even

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with her death. She had many enemies, and during her last days a most infamous and injurious article appeared in one of the Parisian papers, branding her as an adventuress and declaring that the memoirs by which Goethe had been so profoundly impressed were a mere fabrication. It is from this source that all subsequent accounts of the cousin and friend of Louis XVI. and Mme. Elizabeth, to whose care the condemned monarch committed his family, and who made a supreme tho vain effort to be allowed to share the captivity of the Dauphin, have been taken. M. Breal states that, accepting the general verdict, he had always considered the Princess de Conti as one of the impostors of that troubled period, until his study of Goethe led him to make researches into the life of one whom the great German poet had selected for the heroine of his favorite drama. To his amazement, he discovered that the strange adventures of Stephanie-Louise, as related in her memoirs, were verified by the most authentic documents; while every page testified to her brilliant endowments and rare nobility and generosity of character.

He concludes as follows:

"Strange and unlooked-for compensation! While she, broken-hearted, was wasting her strength in claiming admission into the princely family by whom she had been rejected, she had taken rank in another family, grander and still more illustrious, where she is sure of keeping her place forever uncontested by the side of Iphigenie, of Marguerite, of Leonora. Her soul was capable of appreciating such a recompense. Even for a princess of Conti this was—to mount."

FREDERICK TENNYSON'S POETRY.

READERS of Hallam Tennyson's recent biography of his father know that the poetic talent of the Tennyson family was by no means monopolized by Alfred. The poet laureate's brother Frederick published several volumes of verse, late in life, tho he seems to have been singularly indifferent to public applause. In a recent issue of *The Interior* (Chicago) H. T. Sudduth tells us something about these volumes and their author:

"If one were asked to give in as brief space as possible the keynote and explanation of Frederick Tennyson's life it is probable that he could do no better than quote this fine sonnet from 'Poems of the Day and Year':

'Tis not for golden eloquence I pray,
A god-like tongue to move a stony heart;
Full fain am I to dwell with thee apart
In solitary uplands far away,
And through the blossoms of a bloomy spray
To gaze upon the wonderful sweet face
Of Nature in a wild and pathless place;
And if it were that I should once array.
In words of magic woven curiously,
All the deep gladness of a summer morn,
Or rays of evening that light up the lea
On dewy days of spring, or shadows borne
Athwart the forehead of an autumn noon—
Then I would die and ask no better boon.

"As one reads these lines, and their beauty, like that 'born of murmuring waters in a shady place,' attunes the heart to the deep peace and beauty of fields that know the odor of the hawthorn and the violet and the music of the lark's song at sunrise singing at heaven's gate, he can begin to understand why Frederick Tennyson, poet as he was, should have been content to be overshadowed by the fame of his great brother and scarcely to have made an attempt to win fame for himself. Like Fitzgerald, the translator of Omar Khayyàm, the greater part of whose famous collection of letters were addressed to Frederick Tennyson, the brother of the laureate seems to have been careless of literary fame. The 'Isles of Greece' was not published until 1890, after its author had passed fourscore, and 'Daphne and Other Poems,' its continuation, first saw the light in 1891, tho both volumes had been written many years before. The latest and last volume, 'Poems of the Day and Year,' published two years ago, was mainly a reprint of the author's first volume of verse, printed in 1854, after the 'Poems Chiefly Lyrical,' 1830, the memorable volumes of 1842, 'The Princess,' 1847, and the stately 'In Memoriam,' 1850, had won for his younger brother the laureateship and a rich harvest of fame and fortune. The noble modesty—for such under all the circumstances it must be considered—which thus led Frederick Tennyson to forego the attempt to win a name for himself is rare in the history of literature, and inclines the reader to do full justice to the belated volumes given to the world practically at the close of a long and honored life. Such self-centeredness and devotion to the muses not for fame but for their own great reward of happiness and delight is all the more remarkable in the present age of exploitation and strenuous striving, but the reader will, we think, find the explanation in the sonnet quoted above."

THE MAGIC AND MYSTERY OF STYLE.

"THE writer's pianoforte is the dictionary. . . . The mind of man is peopled like some silent city with a sleeping company of reminiscences, associations, impressions, attitudes, emotions, to be awakened into fierce activity at the sound of words." This striking passage comes from Prof. Walter Raleigh's new book, "Style," and gives us in a measure the keynote of the book. For words, and for the art of so using them as to awaken the "sleeping company" with which the mind is peopled, he has a grand passion, and no book on a literary theme has for long evoked such a chorus of praise. This praise is occasionally tempered with the observation that the author's diction is at times overelaborate and exuberant; but even this criticism is not allowed by the London *Times*, which declares that the book does not contain a superfluous line or word.

The book has no chapters or other divisions, nothing but marginal headings marking the different phases of the subject. It is an essay, not a treatise, and abounds in passages that tempt one to lengthy quotations. Following out the thought of the sentence quoted above, Professor Raleigh says again:

"It is the part of the writer to play upon memory, confusing what belongs to one sense with what belongs to another, extorting images of color at a word, raising ideas of harmony without breaking the stillness of the air. He can lead on the dance of words till their sinuous movements call forth, as if by mesmerism, the likeness of some adamantine rigidity, time is converted into space, and music begets sculpture."

And again toward the latter end of the book he recurs to the same phase of the subject:

"With words literature begins, and to words it must return. Colored by the neighborhood of silence, solemnized by thought, or steeled by action, words are still its only means of rising above words. . . . So the elementary passions, pity and love, wrath and terror, are not in themselves poetical; they must be wrought upon by the word to become poetry."

Mr. Raleigh demonstrates how essential it is to have a keen eye for the imagery a word invokes, as well as a fine ear for its cadences; but he does not forget that a word's most valued possession is its *meaning*. Commenting on this part of the book, *The Speaker* reminds us how Mr. Lowell loved to point out the difference between an "ancient mariner" and an "elderly seaman"—synonymous phrases, according to the phrase-books. And Mr. Raleigh perceives that poetry will be slow and reluctant to entertain such words as "congratulation" and "philanthropist"—words of good origin, but "tainted by long immersion in fraudulent rejoicings, and pallid, comfortable, theoretic loves."

But style—what is it? The Latin name for an iron pen, "which has come to designate the art that handles, with ever fresh and wary vitality, the fluid elements of speech"—the most rigid and simplest of instruments lending its name to the subtlest and most flexible of arts. And so the application of the word has been extended to the whole range of human activities. We have "the style" in architecture and sculpture, in painting and in music; the styles of the actor, the dancer, the golf-player, and the racing

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crew. Not only arms and arts, but man himself, has surrendered to the subtle domination.

Mercury, "past-master in the juggling craft of language," professor of eloquence and of thieving—

"lures the astonished novice through as many trades as were ever housed in the central hall of the World's Fair. From his distracting account of the business it would appear that he is now building a monument, anon he is painting a picture (with brushes dipped in a gallipot made of an earthquake); again, he strikes a keynote, weaves a pattern, draws a wire, drives a nail, treads a measure, sounds a trumpet, or hits a target; or skirmishes around his subject, or lays it bare with a dissecting-knife; or embalms a thought; or crucifies an enemy."

Discussing "romantic" and "classic," Mr. Raleigh finds that the serenity of the classic ideal is the serenity of paralysis and death. Even the irresistible novelty of personal experience, he says, is dulled by being cast in the old matrix; "and the man who professes to find the whole of himself in the Bible or in Shakespeare, had as good not be." (Quaint Sir Thomas Browne might have found that aphorism among his Urns.)

"He is a replica and a shadow, a foolish libel on his Creator, who, from the beginning of time, was never guilty of tautology."

When our author comes to consider variety in expression he becomes funny in his fine scholastic way. He observes that there is no more curious problem in the philosophy of style than that afforded by the stubborn reluctance of writers, the good as well as the bad, to repeat a word or phrase. A kind of interdict lies on a once-used word till the hackney author becomes the dupe of his own puppets:

"A commonplace book, a dictionary of synonyms, and another of phrase and fable, equip him for his task. If he be called upon to marshal his ideas on the question whether oysters breed typhoid, he will acquit himself so luminously, with only one allusion (it is a point of pride) to the oyster by name. He will compare the succulent bivalve to Pandora's box, and lament that it should harbor one of the direst of the ills that flesh is heir to. He will find a paradox and an epigram in the notion that the darling of Apicius should suffer neglect under the frowns of Æsculapius."

Mr. Raleigh has Cobbett in his thought when he protests against "a brutal personality, excellently muscular, snatching at words as the handiest weapons wherewith to inflict itself, and the whole body of its thoughts and preferences, on suffering humanity." Such a personality is likely enough, he says, to deride the daintiness of conscious art. Its power is undeniable, but it bludgeons all it touches, with a prodigal waste of good strong English.

In discoursing of synonyms, Mr. Raleigh falls into a happy vein. There are no synonyms, he affirms; the same statement can never be repeated in a changed form of words. Where a dull eye sees nothing but sameness, the trained faculty of observation will discern a hundred differences worthy of scrupulous expression. "Every strange word that makes its way into a language spins for itself a web of usage and circumstance, relating itself, from whatsoever center, to fresh points in the circumference."

Especially admirable is the author when he proceeds to compare the art of writing with other arts, and to show how far greater are its difficulties, how far greater are its triumphs. Concerning "the instrument and the audience," he says:

"It is the misfortune of the actor, the singer, and the dancer that their bodies are their sole instruments. On to the stage of their activities they take the heart that nourishes them, and the lungs wherewith they breathe; so that the soul, to escape degradation, must seek a more remote and difficult privacy. . . . Nor is the instrument of his [the actor's] performances a thing of his choice; the poorest skill of the violinist may exercise itself upon a Stradivarius, but the actor is reduced to fiddle for the term of his natural life upon the face and fingers that he got from his mother. . . . A more clinging evil besets the actor in that he can at no time wholly escape from his phantasmal second self. On this creature of his art he has lavished the last doit of human capacity for expression; with what bearing shall he face the exacting realities of life? Devotion to his profession has beggared him of his personality; ague, old age, and poverty, love and death, find in him an entertainer who plies them with a feeble repetition of the triumphs formerly prepared for a larger and less imperious audience."

Mr. Raleigh treats his subject with catholicity, as to the diverse elements of style, and its diverse virtues and graces. He is not pledged to any special school of "stylists"; he recognizes the value of the musical and the pictorial quality in style, but he knows how each of these has been overestimated in this or that epoch or school. Style in literature is so largely an individual matter, so insistently the expression of certain temperaments and natures. Style can not be taught, can not be acquired by practise, and yet a man may improve his style by study and care. "Tho the way be long and hard," says *The Spectator*, reviewing the book, "it is clear that he who strives may obtain initiation" only to find that mystery there is none, and that the "secrets" are bare and empty paradoxes. "He must learn that, properly, there is no such thing as style, or, rather, that its esoteric name is thought." He must learn that to know the dictionary by heart is useless, without an inborn instinct. He will be told that style demands labor—nay, devotion—and yet that labor and care are fatal to style, since style must be always spontaneous. "Then he will learn," says *The Speaker*, "that the gift for style is born in men, and can not be taught. Lastly, he finds that style is a fairy gift, and that, through labor, to him that hath is it given, while from him that hath not, labor will take away even that which he hath."

This much we know, that good style is clear thinking. Without this, there can be no style worth having; with it, the style comes of itself. Says *The Spectator* again:

"We come, then, back to this, that style in the last resort is a gift, for the power of thought, like the instinct for melody, is born in a man. But the gift is one which can be improved. The possessor, indeed, is, as a rule, impelled to improve it. The man who is born with the gift of style, whatever his lot, will perforce spend his energies in improving it. Abraham Lincoln, for example, was born with this gift. He did not become a man of letters; but, for all that, he gradually and consciously, or unconsciously, improved his gift till his style in the second inaugural gave forth the thrilling yet sonorous tones of some great organ-pipe."

Mr. Raleigh perceives that fear might well visit the conscience of one who should dream that he had divulged to the world at large what can be done with language. Of this, he thinks, there is no danger. Rhetoric, it is true, does put fluency, emphasis, and other warlike equipments, at the disposal of evil forces—"but style, like the Christian religion, is one of those open secrets which are most easily and most effectively kept by the initiate from age to age":

"The truth of the old Roman teachers of rhetoric is here witnessed afresh; to be a good orator it is first of all necessary to be a good man. Good style is the greatest of revealers—it lays bare the soul. The soul of the cheat shuns nothing so much. All style is gesture, the gesture of the mind and of the soul. . . . . "'Speak,' it has been said, 'that I may know you'; voice-gesture is more than feature. Write, and after you have attained to some control over the instrument, you write yourself down, whether you will or no. There is no vice however unconscious, no virtue however shy, no touch of meanness or of generosity in your character that will not pass on to the paper."

And so, after all, we have been ranging in a circle, never once losing sight of the point from which we started, which is also the goal to all them who would overtake the riddle of style—"style is the man."

In a few keen sentences *The Speaker* pierces to the heart of the matter:

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"There are, we know, honest folk who turn a little sick at the word 'style,' fearing rhapsodies about word-cadences. 'What,' say they, unconsciously quoting 'My Uncle Toby,' 'has a man who fears God to do with word-cadences, and the recurrence of broad vowels, the repetition of particles, and the like? What has the truth to do with style? Where do "stylists" go to when they die?' Peace, angry spirits! Read Mr. Raleigh's book and you will learn from it that the sole object of style is to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; but as you must do so in words, and as words are not dead things but quick, it behooves you, if you would yourselves be true, to use truthful words, for so only can you escape the fate of the precious crew who, by calling themselves 'stylists,' place themselves without the pale of civilization and beyond the reach of prayer."

MERITS AND DEMERITS OF JOAQUIN MILLER.

THE "poet of the Sierras" has been in the past great game for critics of a certain class, and a rankling sense of injustice has been apparent in, or rather between, his lines ever since. John Vance Cheney approaches Mr. Miller's new and complete collection of poems with an apparent desire to do him justice and to yield to none of the temptations, undoubtedly many, to indulge in raillery and ridicule.

Mr. Cheney (who writes for *The Chap-Book*) admits at the outset Mr. Miller's "congenital capacity for recklessness"; admits that his plots are often loose and impossible, and the subject-matter of his poetry often intrinsically unfit; admits that he is "daring, wilful, untamable, iterating," guilty of "melodramatic defiance of man and matter and all good things revered," of the overweighting of assonance and monotony of iteration. But, Mr. Cheney thinks, there is room for another word. "Freely as we have admitted Miller's faults, so freely must we assert his virtues." In the first poem of the present collection, "The Arizonian," "we should recognize the hand, careless as the touch may be, that has the cunning and the secret never attained by the mere artisan or versifier." After a number of quotations from Miller's poems on nature, Mr. Cheney goes on to speak of them and of him as follows:

"Surely there is something in these lines that no man can put on and off at will; the power that is not possessed, but possesses. The human creature is a piece of exceedingly complex mechanism. However conscientiously we may try, we can know little about him:

Earth knows a little—God the rest.

Still, all the rather frivolous quibbling to the contrary, the signs of song are so plain and so many that sympathetic vision, be it of the critic or of the people, can see and safely decide whether or not it looks on the work of one of the Lord's anointed. Soon or late, the ability is sure to be exercised; and when it is, we feel confident that among the shining company of poets will stand 'the rimer of wild rimes.' He will stand there, not because of the verses written under the influence of Byron, Swinburne, or another, not because of his thousands of indifferent verses, many of them on themes unworthy the attention of the poet; but will stand there because of the few lines, comparatively speaking, in which he has succeeded in singing his true self, in which he has reported some interesting and deserving phase of the life in man or in nature, as the poet, and no other, reports it.

"We speak simply of the kind of report; the degree of poetic power displayed in it is an extra or an after question. It is enough to be a poet, tho the humblest. This satisfaction Miller must feel within himself; but it would be a graceful, as well as a just acknowledgment, did his countrymen tender him openly the tribute deserved, the meed for which he has toiled and, despite much folly and failure, has won.

"Those that know Miller best know that the poet shows in him through all the disguises. Poetry quickens his prose; it shines through his daily conversation. The strength and the infirmity of genius stamp the man and differentiate him from his fellows, set him sharply off from the proser and from the poeticule. Be his rank what it may, there is no question, among those that know him best, as to his class. Firm-handed artificer, safe and apt craftsman, he is not; but nature has enabled him somehow, without much aid from himself or another, to cross the wide stretch of excellence that lies between this kind of reporter and the poet. Tho, at his touch, things common do not rise to touch the spheres, they mount to a height that the most dexterous word-worker can not command. Stedman speaks of the 'fine surprises' in Miller's song. This expression tells the whole story. From the mere worker-in-words comes never a surprise save one—that he will sit up so late o' nights in velvet-measured but vain pursuit of the unattainable."

Modjeska on the Evils of the Stage. — Mme. Modjeska made a little speech at the Twelfth Night Club benefit in New York a few weeks ago which has called out favorable comment. In speaking of the degeneracy of the stage, she said:

"I appeal to the women of the stage and to the women off the stage, and in particular to those who form our audiences. Can we not exert a common influence to remedy this state of affairs, both from the inside and from the outside, the former—the actresses—to elevate the standard of our art so as to have it afloat together with the other emblems of higher civilization, and the other, our sisters from the outside, to help us in the struggle by exerting their own refining actions in order to protect what is best and to taboo what is unclean or unartistic in the theatrical world?"

With Modjeska's speech for a text, *The Commercial*, Louisville, makes the following pointed comment:

"If there are plays on the stage that are not fit to be seen, it is the fault of the public as much as of the actors and the managers of those actors. The people always get the plays they demand and deserve. . . . . .

"A theatrical manager who was in Louisville not so long ago summed up the whole matter without thinking of it. Speaking of his star, he said she had played bad women all her life, and had had great success. This season she had played the part of a good woman, and had lost money.

"There it is in a nutshell. There is the secret of the whole business. If the people rush to the theaters to see 'The Conquerors' or 'The Tree of Knowledge,' and refuse to patronize Julia Marlowe in 'As You Like It' or 'For Bonnie Prince Charlie,' Marlowe will either have to quit the business or cater to the public taste.

"Mme. Modjeska is right. The women on the stage can do much to elevate the tone of the plays produced, but much more can be done by the women off the stage. It is with plays as it is with novels. Women make or ruin their chances for success. If the women of this country would take their stand against yellow plays they would soon cease to exist.

"And in this fight the press would play no mean part. To attack 'The Conquerors' in the public prints is not enough. The critics and the editors should attack the management of such shows and the actors who will degrade their art by appealing to the worst tastes of the people."

NOTES.

IAN MACLAREN is to be editor of a new magazine, it is reported, the first number of which will appear next fall.

THE list of "fifty best books" published in 1897 and suitable for a village library has been selected by the librarians of the State of New York; and now the critics are having their flings at the list, and showing what a curious list it is, and how much better it would have been if the critics had been consulted. Of the five books that have over one hundred votes each, four are novels—"Hugh Wynne," "The Choir Invisible," "Captains Courageous," and "Soldiers of Fortune," in the order named. Thomas Hardy and Henry James, each of whom published a novel in 1897, do not appear at all, and Mr. Blackmore barely gets on the list with one vote to spare. Du Maurier, Besant, and Sienkiewicz are also conspicuous by their absence. Stevenson is sixth in the list. Mr. Stedman alone represents the poets. These and many other sins of omission and commission by the librarians are making the critics ponder on the futility of fame, and human effort in general.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

AN ANALOGY BETWEEN GROWTH FORCE AND ELECTRIC OR MAGNETIC FORCE.

WHEN iron filings are sprinkled over a sheet of paper under which lies a magnet, they arrange themselves in lines that mark out what physicists call the magnet's "lines of force." Lines crossing these at right angles are known as "equipotential" lines. These or similar lines (invisible, of course, under ordinary circumstances) surround every attracting body and consti-

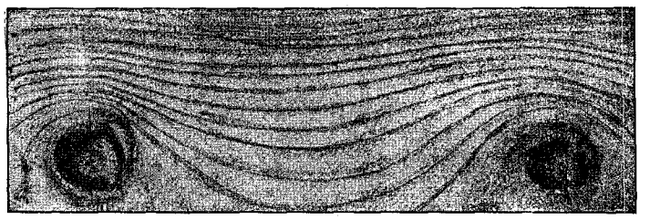

FIG. 1.—EQUIPOTENTIAL LINES OF TWO POLES OF THE SAME NAME.

tute what is called its "field of force." It has just been pointed out by G. M. Stanoievitch, a Russian scientist, that the growth markings on a section of wood or vegetable are precisely similar to these, and he argues that plant growth must be governed by forces that marshal the cells in line in very much the same way as iron filings are "lined up" by magnetic force. In other words, the forces of growth are definite, directive forces, just as magnetism or gravitation is. We translate from *Cosmos* (Paris, March 19) an article on the subject of this curious discovery, by the discoverer himself, and reproduce the interesting diagrams that accompany it:

"Lines of force and equipotential surfaces resulting from the action of central forces have found very important applications in science.

"Without noticing here their applications to the study of gravitational phenomena, we will recall only the very important rôle that they play in electricity and magnetism. By their development, their directions, and their number in a field of force, we are able to take account of all the peculiarities of such a field.

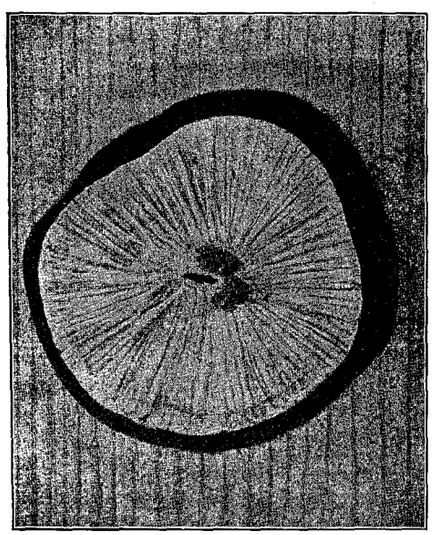

FIG. 2.—CELLULAR LINES OF FORCE OF TWO POLES OF THE SAME NAME AND DIFFERENT INTENSITIES.

"We shall only mention, in passing, that the phenomenon of colored rings, such as those of the neutral lines observed in the optical field of a uniaxial crystal, resembles, from several points of view, the electromagnetic field of a rectilinear electric current; also the optical field of a biaxial crystal reminds us of the elements observed in a field due either to two rectilinear currents having the same direction or to two electric or magnetic poles of the same name. It seems still more remarkable that lines of force and equipotential surfaces are also more or less apparent in the vegetable kingdom.

"The differentiation of certain vegetable tissues shows us that as this differentiation is produced it takes the same forms as those of which we have just been speaking.

"Without stopping to mention the well-known forms with concentric rings, indicating the age of a tree, we shall describe, among others, some more complicated and more interesting cases.

"Fig. 1 represents the appearance of a pine board with two knots. The longitudinal equipotential lines, if they should be indefinitely produced, would be parallel. The knots play the same parts, and produce the same perturbations in the field, as magnetic or electric poles introduced into a corresponding field. That is to say, they absorb the lines of force and the equipotential surfaces that tend to cross them, or force them (up to a certain distance) to follow the course of their own lines of force. Our figure, which represents these effects, indicates also that the two poles are of the same name.

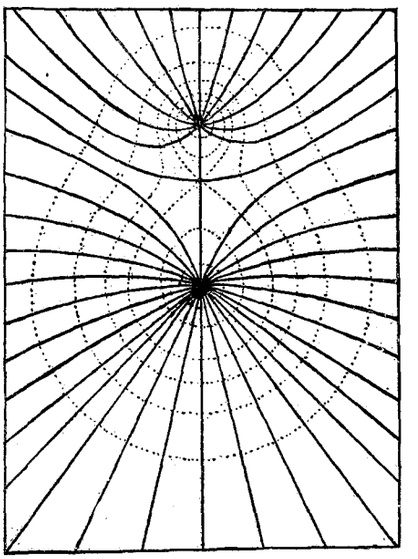

FIG. 3.—ELECTRIC FIELD OF TWO POLES OF THE SAME NAME, WHOSE INTENSITIES ARE IN THE RATIO 1 : ¼ (FULL LINES ARE LINES OF FORCE; DOTTED ONES ARE EQUIPOTENTIAL LINES).

"Fig. 2 shows that the differentiation of the tissue is produced along the lines of force. We have here, on a section of a radish, a field of two poles whence emanate lines of force showing that the two poles (or currents) are of the same name but of different intensities. In Fig. 4 we have a section of an oak-tree several centimeters above a fork. We see, down to the smallest details, the appearance of an electromagnetic field formed by two crossed rectilinear currents of the same direction (or by two poles of the same name) and sensibly of the same intensity.

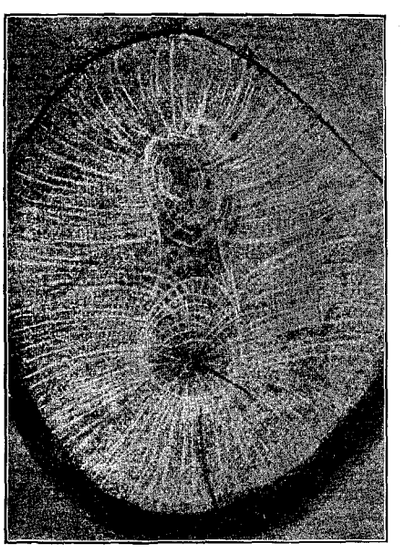

FIG. 4.—CELLULAR LINES OF FORCE AND EQUIPOTENTIAL SURFACES. IDENTITY OF THESE ELEMENTS WITH THOSE OF AN ELECTROMAGNETIC OR OPTIC FIELD.

"We can not believe that the similarity of these phenomena, so different in their nature, is due to chance. It would be more natural to conclude that they are produced by analogous, if not by identical, actions, that each plant represents a *cellular field*, characterized by its lines of force and its equipotential surfaces (visible or not), and that each cellule moves and becomes fixed definitely, following a line of force or an equipotential surface, the forces that govern growth being directed forces."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Visibility of the X Rays.—Experiments on this subject tried by Dr. Foveau de Courmelles in the Institution for Young Blind Persons at Paris have just been described to the Paris Academy of Sciences by M. Marey. According to the report in *La Nature* (Paris, March 19), the object was to find out whether the blind get any impression from the X rays. As is well known, scientists are not yet agreed on the subject of the penetration of

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the rays to the retina. . . . Dr. Foveau de Courmelles experimented on 240 young blind persons, thus excluding all the optical illusions so common in the subjects of such experiments. Those who were absolutely blind perceived neither of the three varieties of luminous rays produced by the Crookes tube. Those who had a vague notion of light, nine in number (five girls and four boys), perceived the X rays, the cathode rays, and the fluorescent rays; others did not perceive the X rays, but only the other two kinds. The sensation of light was replaced in two subjects by a sensation of pain. With others anomalies of vision were noticed, such as the perception of only one of the three kinds of rays—sometimes the X rays, sometimes the cathode rays, sometimes the fluorescent rays. In short, according to the experimenters, the retina of certain blind persons seems to take the place of the photographic plate exposed to the X rays—which is never the case with those who can see perfectly."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SEEING AT A DISTANCE.

WE can see thousands of miles through a telescope, but only under special conditions. So we can hear sounds a long distance away by means of an ear-trumpet, but the telephone is decidedly more comfortable and practical. To devise an instrument that shall be to the telescope what the telephone is to the ear-trumpet, that is, an instrument that shall electrically reproduce a scene or portrait at a distance, as if it were thrown directly on a screen by a lens, has been for years the dream of a large number of inventors. Now, if we may believe the technical press, the problem has been solved by an Austrian Pole, Herr Szczepanik, or at any rate he has gone farther toward its solution than any of his predecessors. We quote from an article on the subject in *Electricity* (March 30), which first gives a brief summary of previous efforts, as follows:

"Several methods were from time to time suggested in which selenium invariably played an important part, owing to the peculiar quality which this substance possesses of varying its electrical resistance according to the intensity of light thrown upon it. In one rather ingenious but crude method suggested, the transmitting and receiving apparatus consisted of two selenium plates in circuit, divided up into minute squares, each of the latter being connected by a separate wire to the corresponding square upon the second plate. It was intended by such an arrangement to reproduce on the receiving-plate by electricity, and through the medium of the connecting wires, any image which might be reflected or thrown on the transmitter. Altho theoretically such an apparatus should accomplish what was expected of it, provided the squares were minute enough, as will readily be seen, it necessitated the use of an immense number of separate conductors, the difficulty and cost of sorting and distributing them being considered insurmountable."

Herr Szczepanik calls his instrument a "Fernseher" or "telectroscope," and its principle is as follows:

"[He] makes use of four mirrors coated with an opaque substance, two located at the transmitting end of the line and two at the receiving end. On the coating of two of these mirrors numerous parallel lines are drawn by means of a knife or needle, all those on one of the mirrors being at right angles to those on the other, thus exposing a large number of narrow linear strips of reflecting surfaces. This is to allow of only a single line of the object under observation being exposed to the reflective influence of the mirror. The first mirror in which the object is reflected is pivoted and constantly made to oscillate by means of an electromagnet. Thus the lines of the scene or picture which is being transmitted are continually changing. Each of these single-line reflections is broken up into a series of points by means of the second oscillating mirror, which is located at an angle to the first. Thus, owing to the fact that two lines intersect each other in a point, only a single point of the reflecting line of the first mirror will appear in the second, and therefore the ray corresponding to that point alone will be reflected from the second mirror.

"This ray of light, which corresponds to a given point of the image which is being transmitted, is made to generate a more or less intense current through the medium of a selenium cell. . . . As previously stated, the peculiar property of selenium is that its ohmic [electric] resistance varies with the intensity of the light to which it is exposed, the resistance being usually about twice as great in the dark as in the daylight. Thus when a cell of the above nature is connected by means of suitable conductors to the receiver, the light rays are converted into electrical impulses of greater or less intensity, which are again reconverted into light rays at the receiving end by means of an electromagnet. This is accomplished by the magnet moving a prism located in front of a strong white light, the latter naturally being broken up into the seven colors of the spectrum. As the prism is made to move through the medium of the electromagnet, it will revolve just far enough to bring the required color into view. The color would now be reflected in one of the two mirrors, which are made to oscillate synchronously with those on the transmitter. In this way each point of the picture in its natural color is reproduced by the two receiving mirrors and reflected upon a screen. As the separate points follow one another with great rapidity, the observer, so it is claimed, will take in the impression of the entire picture."

Moving scenes, it is said, are transmitted as readily as stationary ones, and the effect may be made to last as long as desired. In the absence of diagrams and details of the mechanism, there will naturally be a good deal of skepticism among scientific men regarding the working of such a complicated device as this, altho its theory seems quite correct. Indeed, we are told that it is not yet in satisfactory shape. Says the writer:

"It is claimed by those who have had an opportunity of examining Herr Szczepanik's apparatus, and watched the transmission of an image, that the colors in the reproduced picture are not always clear, and the objects reproduced do not remain steady, but are constantly vibrating as in the case of cinematographic images. This defect will, however, undoubtedly be remedied at some future day by the inventor, who is constantly seeking to improve and simplify his apparatus."

The Electrical Review (New York, March 30) says of the new invention:

"Such an instrument, of course, opens up a wide field of possibilities. Scenes of foreign travel, battle-fields during action, and the eclipse of the sun are only a few of the things we might have seen recently, while sitting comfortably at home, had Herr Szczepanik had his machine well established a little earlier. As it is, the question arises, has not this Galician genius done away with the necessity of visitors actually going to Paris in 1900?"

IS SUNSTROKE INFECTIOUS?

SUNSTROKE is about the last affliction that the ordinary man would deem to be infectious, yet in *The British Medical and Surgical Journal* (March 19) Dr. L. Sambon contends that this is really the case. He regards sunstroke, in fact, as a germ disease that requires great heat for its development, but is not directly caused by heat. The editors, in the same issue, thus sum up some of his points. They say:

"Very little reflection will warn us against concluding that because a given fever occurs only in conditions of high atmospheric temperature, that fever is necessarily caused by the high atmospheric temperature. Were it so, then we should expect to find the disease wherever and whenever temperature is high. But, as Dr. Sambon points out, this is so far from being the case that siriasis [heat-stroke] is unknown in many of the hottest parts of the world. Nor in the endemic areas is the disease always most prevalent in the warmest years, or at the hottest season of the year. Dr. Sambon's contention is that siriasis is an infection, is in fact produced by a specific germ; and he has brought forward a body of evidence which is very interesting. His argument is clearly and logically stated, and can not fail to arrest attention and to lead to a reconsideration of the whole doctrine of the etiology and pathology of heat-stroke.

"After showing the weak points in the various theories based on the thermal idea of the causation of siriasis, he points to many

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carefully verified facts, to the geographical distribution, the endemicity, the occurrence of epidemics, the characters of the symptoms, the very definite lesions, the liability to relapse, and to other points in the natural history of the disease, as strong arguments for regarding siriasis as belonging to the same category as yellow fever, dengue, and certain other tropical affections universally acknowledged to depend on specific germs—germs for whose growth and transmission to man, and from man to man, high atmospheric temperature is necessary, but which tho occurring in, are certainly not created by, high atmospheric temperature. Disease germs are as fastidious in their requirements as any other living organism; they must be studied in the same way, and from the same standpoints, as any other object of natural history.

"It is interesting to note the striking parallel in the evolution of the ideas of pathologists as to the causes and nature of rheumatism and siriasis. Originally attributed to meteorological causes, in the one case to rheum or cold, in the other to heat, they were next attributed to autotoxis, in the one case to lactic acid, in the other to retained heat; and now they are both being referred to germs.

"Whatever may be the ultimate fate of Dr. Sambon's theory, he certainly has given expression to an idea which is bound, directly or indirectly, to elicit much needed light on what, especially to Englishmen and Americans, is an important subject."

ARE WE BUILT UP LIKE CRYSTALS?

THOSE physicists and physiologists who are fond of making the most of every resemblance between physical and physiological processes are now calling attention to the likeness between the growth of the animal body (particularly the process of healing in a wound) and the increase of a crystal. In explanation of this resemblance, *Natural Science* (London, April) says:

"When a saturated solution of a crystalline substance is allowed to cool below the saturation point, the dissociated molecules dissolve their partnership with the fluid and slowly build up the structures we know as crystals. There are, however, a number of curious conditions of this process. In some cases, if the solution be kept absolutely still, no crystallization occurs, but a slight jar, or stirring with a wand, apparently miraculously transforms the liquid into a mass of crystals. In other cases, it is necessary, or at least advantageous, that some foreign granules of dust or threads of cotton be present, to serve as nuclei around which the forming crystals cluster, as the layers of nacre in a shell-fish transform an intruding grain of sand into a radiant pearl. But most curious of all are the cases in which an almost necessary stimulus is the presence of an already formed crystal of the crystalline salt. The analogy between this and the processes of life stares at one. One fluid may contain all the ingredients for the building of crystals, but the crystals refuse to form until a formed crystal is dropped into them; another fluid may contain all the necessary food materials for the building of protoplasm, but it remains barren of life until a spore, a tiny mass of protoplasm, has reached it, and then at once the building of protoplasm begins and proceeds apace. Such comparisons have been made, and are worth making, if it be remembered that they are things of the dreamland, of the after-dinner meditative hours of science, rather than children of the working hours."

None the less, the author of the notes goes on to say, just such ideas have been suggested by the experiments by Prof. L. Ranvier on the healing of wounds, an account of which, translated from a French journal, appeared recently in these columns. Professor Ranvier, it will be remembered, observed the process of growth of one of the membranes of the eye, after it had been partially removed. To quote again from *Natural Science:*

"The reconstruction begins around the edges of the undestroyed portions of the membrane, and creeps only slowly to the center of areas over which the old membrane has been entirely lost. He [Professor Ranvier] regards the process as showing that the edge of the undamaged membrane stimulates the adjacent endothelial cells to the formation of new membrane, as a formed crystal stimulates crystallization."

The similarity of such a regrowth to crystalline formation is certainly striking, but, after all, the objectors will probably say, it only carries into detail an already familiar analogy. Professor Ranvier has thus made an addition to knowledge, but no new fundamental discovery.

EVOLUTION THROUGH DEGENERATION.

WHAT may be called the under-side or back-door of evolution is presented by Prof. Cesare Lombroso. The well-known theory of this celebrated Italian criminologist that genius is based on degeneration, is, he claims, at once supplemented and confirmed by the fact that in evolution progress and regress go together; there is no step forward without a corresponding one backward, and every degree of perfection gained by a creature or by one of its organs is at the expense of some other creature or some other organ. We quote some illustrations of this fact as given by Lombroso, and translated from his manuscript for *The Monist* (Chicago, April):

"The vertebrates, for instance, gain their greater individual power of defense at the expense of a diminution of their progeny. The superior animals and plants lose in adaptability what they gain in evolution, so that while inferior species may await indefinitely in lethargy the conditions favorable to their development without suffering from it, and withstand even for thousands of years a deficiency of air and water, or may even change their form and needs with a change in their environment (the *Mucor mucedo* for example, which in the absence of oxygen transforms itself into a saccharomyces tube), the superior animals die on account of a few degrees of heat, dryness, or pressure more or less than the normal. The metazoans gain their increased differentiation at the expense of the almost eternal life which belongs to the protozoans, the only forms of life which possess the property of rejuvenation. The metameric species lose in their differentiation the power to reproduce themselves integrally if broken. Parasites pay for the high development of their reproductive apparatus with the loss of their nervous and digestive systems. Little by little as the animal becomes parasitical the alimentary canal is atrophied and the reproductive apparatus is developed. When the latter begins to function the alimentary canal is filled with cells which little by little destroy it and take its place in such a manner that by and by no trace of it is left.

"So also it is at the expense of the tail and the gills, eaten up and digested by other cells, that in the tadpole the lungs and the extremities are formed; it is at the expense of the whole body, literally absorbed by the phagocytes, that during the chrysalis period the caterpillar is changed into the butterfly; it is at the expense of the legs that in the arthropoda the odoriferous glands, copulatory organs, ovipositors, and gills, and in the gills flagelliform tentacles, and in the crustacea the swimming appendices and the reproductive apparatus, are formed.

"Again it is with the loss of a set of wings that the diptera gain the balancers by which they guide themselves in flight, and it is with the loss of the chlorophyl, that is, of the power of assimilation, that the leaf gains its evolution into petals, stamens, and pistils, into floating organs, and even into prehensory and digestive organs; and the loss goes so far beyond the transformation, *i.e.*, it is so complete, that, as in the case of the *Lathræa squamaria*, the plant is no longer able to assimilate air and water, and would die of hunger like the animals if it had not the power of appropriating organic food. And man himself has lost an entire organ, viz., the tail, and many vertebræ, and his natural clothing of fur, in the acquisition of new cerebral convolutions and the abduction of the thumb, and he has lost also the limbic organ which so sharpens the sense of smell.

"The white race in comparison with savages and many beasts has lost the sense of direction which even the smallest birds possess. And there are many facts which might be offered to show that with the invention of the alphabet and the development of speech it has lost important faculties with which some peculiar public functionaries among the ancients, like prophets and magi, were endowed. And it is certainly true that the greater nervous intensity of the life of civilized man, and the greater conveniences of his life, are accompanied by a lesser acuteness of the senses,

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a weakened power of resisting external agents, a lesser invulnerability. And we of the nineteenth century pay for our greater analytic perfection acquired through the division of labor by the loss of our faculty of synthesis. We boast of surpassing our ancestors in morals, but we have lost their sense of hospitality, and their patriotic and religious altruism; and if we are not more cruel than barbarians we are able to contemplate their cruelty with indifference, as for example, the massacre of the Armenians. And from time to time the infamies of Panama or the Roman Bank reveal to us even among our highest officials a corruption worthy of the Roman Empire."

What is true of individuals is true also of nations. Thus the Hebrews have always exhibited extremes of progress and conservatism side by side; England, the most liberal monarchy of Europe, preserves in its House of Lords the privileges of feudalism, and while leading in commerce uses an antiquated system of weights and measures; France, so distinguished in taste, fashion, art, and literature, rushes headlong into wars and is bigoted in her opposition to foreigners; Italy, renowned for skill in music and poetry, is behindhand in social organization, industry, and commerce. The principle here laid down, Lombroso goes on to say, may also be observed experimentally. To quote again:

"Féré (*Bulletin de la Société de Biologie*, 1896, p. 790) observes that when an egg is exposed to harmful vapors, or if there be injected into it substances soluble in albumen, or if it be subjected to a mechanical action, like placing it upon a table put in vibration by a diapason, the development of the embryo is arrested and a general retardation, or it may be a deformation or even a monstrosity, may be produced. However, it sometimes results in a development more advanced than would be expected from the time of incubation or in an embryo with one part deformed but as a whole more developed than the normal embryo which has not been so subjected.

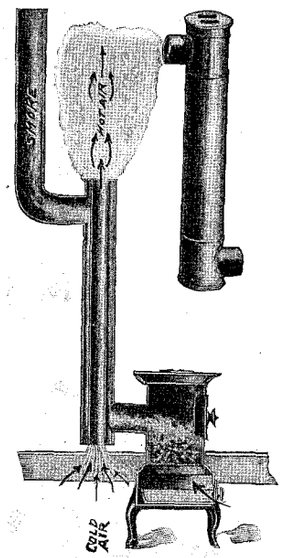
"It is known too that certain influences, harmful to development if applied in a certain degree, are favorable when applied to a lesser extent. It appears then that agents capable of exerting an influence upon the development of an embryo resulting in arrest of growth, or deformation, may in the totality of development increase the growth, causing individuals to be produced absolutely superior and which present with partial defects a remarkable general constitution, while some individuals are created weak, deformed, or arrested in development. And so, he continues, the most civilized nations are distinguished by their number of exceptional beings, men of genius as well as the most depraved by vice and by intellectual perversion. If all these, he says, are variations and embryonic anomalies they should, however, be carefully distinguished from anomalies characterizing degenerations which inevitably accompany evolution. The observation is confirmed by the fact that many regressive forms frequently bear signs of precocious evolution."

The moral of all this, from Lombroso's point of view, is quite evident. If we are to get excessive development in one direction, as shown by persons of genius, we must pay for it by underdevelopment in some other direction; hence geniuses must always be abnormal. It is a question, generally, he thinks, "of one fourth genius to three fourths imbecile," altho he does not deny that here, too, there are noteworthy exceptions like Gauss and Ampère, who were not only "lightning calculators," but brilliant thinkers. The writer's familiar views on the degeneracy of genius are repeated at the end of the article to emphasize their connection with the facts that he presents in it. He concludes:

"It becomes necessary, almost fatally, that to the most highly developed form of genius should correspond a regression not only in other directions but also in the organ itself which is the seat of its evolution. And thus is explained the frequency of sclerosis, hydrocephalus, left-handedness, misoneism, pygmeism, moral insanity, paranoia, at the expense of which anomalies genius has been able to take root and develop."

New Method of Exploding Dynamite.—A new way of setting off a charge of dynamite is described in the *Echo des Mines* (Paris). It says: "A sensitive detonator that will explode at the temperature of boiling water is placed in contact with a charge of dynamite, and around it is put a layer of lime surrounded with a piece of lamp-wick. The whole is then placed in the hole; the wick absorbs the moisture of the surrounding earth and communicates it to the lime; the latter slakes, gets hot, and explodes the detonator, which sets off the dynamite. There is no flame, and therefore no danger in using the device in coal-mines."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Stove-Pipe Radiator.—A stove-pipe design which, says *Cassier's Magazine*, "ought to commend itself at once for adoption wherever stoves are used for heating apartments," was brought out last year in France. The annexed illustration, which appeared originally in the *Revue Universelle*, "explains the arrangement so very clearly that scarcely anything seems to be required in the way of further description. The vertical leg of the smoke-flue, leading from the stove to the chimney, is traversed by two pipes, open at both top and bottom to the air in the room, and through these the air naturally circulates, becoming heated in its passage. The efficiency of the smoke-pipe as a radiator has thus been increased merely by the addition of heating surface, and that, too, in a very simple and direct manner."



A FRENCH STOVE-PIPE RADIATOR.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE services of Surgeon-Major Ronald Ross, of the British Army, whose investigations into the relations of mosquitoes and malaria have been described in these columns, have been placed at the disposal of the surgeon-general with the Government of India, in order that he may undertake a special inquiry into this subject. "It is not much to hope," says *Science*, "that, with the special opportunities which will now be afforded to him, he will be able to clear up the question. Should he be able to establish on a sure basis the theory that the mosquito is the extracorporeal or alternative host of the malaria parasite, a great step in advance will have been made. It may not improbably render possible an intelligent prophylaxis against malarial fevers, for in no department of human activity is it more true, that 'knowledge is power' than in that of preventive medicine."

MR. WILLIAM J. CLARK, the head of the railway department of the General Electric Company, says, according to *Cassier's Magazine*, that about ten years ago, acting as agent for Mr. Van Depoele, the inventor of the underrunning trolley-wheel, now in general use, he "offered it to one group of American capitalists after another, at an upset price of $100,000, without the slightest success. Finally an offer of $5 for each car fitted with the underrunning trolley was made to him and accepted, . . . and from this contract he had since paid over to the Van Depoele heirs the sum of $200,000." Mr. Clark believes that the three inventions which have brought about the present development of electric railways are the Sprague patent for motor suspension, the Van Depoele underrunning trolley, and the substitution of carbon for copper brushes on the motor commutator.

"AN Indiana chemist," says *The Pharmaceutical Era*, "has applied for patents on a process for making wool from limestone. After some sort of chemical treatment the rock is subjected to a drawing-out process, by which, it is said, it is converted into the finest and most pliable wool, of beautiful white color and soft as down. Many industrial applications of this product are apparent, but a most notable probability is that it may be woven into fabrics for clothing, etc. Experiments are now in progress to determine its capabilities and limitations in this respect. If it be found that it can be woven into a satisfactory fabric and that it can be suitably dyed, it would certainly be a most important product. As it is both waterproof and fireproof, and quite approaches indestructibility, one would have to patronize one's tailor very infrequently. We accept the fireproof suit of rocks as a possibility; now if any one will tell us how to fill the pockets of that suit with rocks we shall be content."

"THE colony of Newfoundland," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, "has just concluded a remarkable contract which practically puts all its mineral resources . . . under the control of one man. This man, Mr. Reid, is a contractor who has just completed a railroad intended to open up and develop the island, and the colony, being unable to pay him otherwise, has mortgaged its minerals to him for fifty years, giving him the right to prospect, to open and work mineral deposits to the exclusion of other comers. The interior of Newfoundland is almost unknown, but the new railroad gives access to a considerable part of it, and opportunities for further exploration. Promising deposits of coal and iron ore are known already, while petroleum and copper are believed to exist also, with other minerals of less importance. Mr. Reid will also control extensive forests of fine timber. He will have more extensive opportunities than perhaps have ever been lodged in the hands of one man in our time. Newfoundland has been supported chiefly by its fisheries, and has been a poor country; but its natural resources have hardly been touched as yet."

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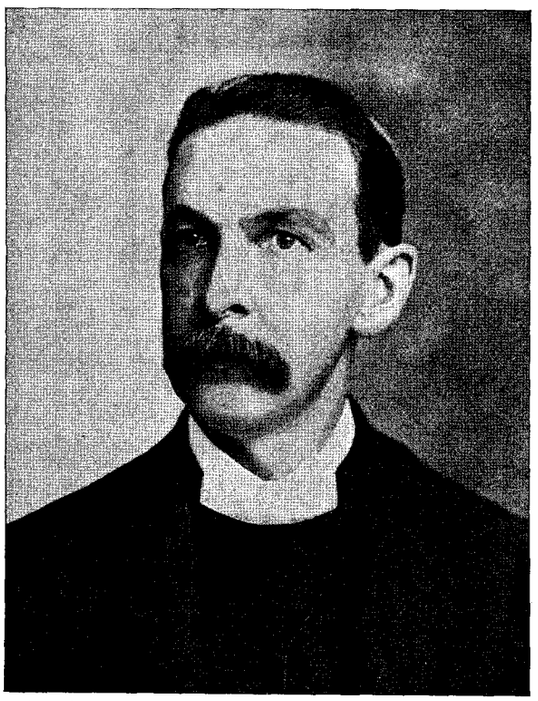
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS THE RESURRECTION OF CHRIST A MYTH?

REV. CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL, D.D., president of Union Theological Seminary, holds, with St. Paul, that the whole system of Christianity must stand or fall with the resurrection of Jesus. In the Easter Sunday edition of *The Times* (New York) he discussed the authenticity of the accounts



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REV. CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL.

of that resurrection, and the attacks made upon it, especially those made in the present century.

He pays attention, first, to the rationalistic explanation that Christ was in a deep swoon when entombed, and, being revived by the odor of spices, left the tomb and sought His followers. The most effective answer ever given to this, says Dr. Hall, was that made by Strauss in his "Leben Jesu" as follows:

"One who had thus crept forth half dead from the grave, and crawled about, a sickly patient, who had need of medical and surgical assistance, of nursing and strengthening, but who, notwithstanding, finally succumbed to His sufferings (for on this theory Jesus subsequently must have died like other men), could never have given the disciples the impression that He was the conqueror over the grave and death, and the Prince of Life. Such a recovery could only have weakened, or at least given a pathetic tinge to, the impression which He had made upon them by His life and death; but it can not possibly have changed their sorrow into ecstasy, and raised their reverence into worship."

Taking up then the explanations made by Strauss himself and Renan, Dr. Hall thus describes their position and makes reply to it:

"The rationalistic theory denies that He died, and claims that He merely became unconscious, and that He regained consciousness on the third day. The mythical theory asserts that He died on the cross, like any other man, and that the myth of His resurrection was an afterthought circulated by His adherents as a desperate but successful expedient for the recovery of a lost cause. The two great apologists of the mythical theory were Dr. David Friedrich Strauss, whose first edition of 'The Life of Jesus' appeared at Tübingen in 1835, and M. Ernest Renan, member of the Institute of France, whose 'History of the Origins of Christianity' (in which 'The Life of Jesus,' 'The Apostles,' and 'St. Paul' were successively considered on lines somewhat parallel with those of Strauss, but with differentiations of style and method), constituted a brilliant summary of New-Testament interpretation from the point of view of French materialism.

"The position of Strauss in reference to the alleged resurrection of Christ is that the myth of the resurrection was invented by the disciples in order to substantiate before the world their earlier belief in Him as the Messiah. The following sentences, taken from the English translation of the fourth German edition of Strauss's 'Life of Jesus,' set forth his view:

"'In order to form a correct judgment on this subject, we must transport ourselves into the situation and frame of mind into which the disciples of Jesus were thrown by His death. During several years' intercourse with them He had constantly impressed them more and more decidedly with the belief that He was the Messiah; but His death, which they were unable to reconcile with their messianic ideas, had for the moment annihilated this belief. Now when, after the first shock was past, the earlier impression began to revive, there spontaneously arose in them the psychological necessity of solving the contradiction between the ultimate fate of Jesus and their earlier opinion of Him—of adopting into their idea of the Messiah the characteristics of suffering and death. What was more natural to the disciples than to reinstate their earlier Jewish ideas (which the death of Jesus had disturbed) through the medium of an actual revivification of their dead Master, to imagine Him as returning to life in the manner of a resurrection? When once the idea of a resurrection of Jesus had been formed in this manner, the great event could not be allowed to have happened so simply, but must be surrounded and embellished with all the pomp which the Jewish imagination furnished.'—(Quoted from vol. iii., pp. 370, 371, 374, ed. London, 1846.)

"The position of Renan concerning what he describes as 'the origin of the legends relating to the resurrection,' is fully stated in his book on 'The Apostles,' but it can be comprehensively ascertained from the closing sentences of his twenty-sixth chapter on 'The Life of Jesus':

"'The cry, "He is risen!" ran among the disciples like lightning. Love gave it everywhere facile credence. The life of Jesus to the historian ends with His last sigh. But so deep was the trace which He had left in the hearts of His disciples and of a few devoted women that for week to come He was to them living and consoling. Had His body been taken away, or did enthusiasm, always credulous, afterward generate the mass of accounts by which faith in the resurrection was sought to be established? This, for want of peremptory evidence, we shall never know. We may say, however, that the strong imagination of Mary Magdalen here enacted a principal part. Divine power of love! sacred moments in which the passion of a hallucinated woman gives to the world a resurrected God!' —(Quoted from pp. 356, 357, American ed., 1873.)

"Such, fairly indicated in the work of its own chief apologists, is the mythical theory of the event upon which the whole structure of the Christian church is built. The myth of the resurrection, according to Strauss, originated in the luxuriant imagination of a few Jews; according to Renan, the Parisian, 'the passion of a hallucinated woman gives to the world a resurrected God.'

"But it is to be borne in mind that the Gospel accounts of the resurrection constitute but a small part of the biblical testimony concerning contemporary belief in the actual rising of Jesus Christ from the dead. The Epistles of the New Testament represent first-century thought on this subject; and lest it be supposed by any that an enthusiasm for Christian truth leads one to overstate the credibility of the Epistles as historical documents, it is well to remember what degree of historical credibility is conceded to some of the Epistles by the readers of the mythical theory of the resurrection. In his work on St. Paul (p. 9, American ed., 1881), Renan, after asserting the legendary character of the earlier part of the book of the Acts, says:

"'The Acts, up to this so legendary, suddenly becomes quite substantial; the last chapters, composed in part of the account of an eye-witness, are the only completely historical narrative of the first years of Christianity in our possession. Finally, by a privilege very rare in such a subject, these years offer us dated documents, of absolute authenticity; a series of letters, the most important of which are proofs against all criticism, and which have never undergone any interpolations.'

"These 'dated documents of absolute authenticity which are proof against all criticism, and which have never undergone any interpolations,' are described by Renan (p. 10) as the 'Epistles unquestionable and unquestioned, namely, the Epistle to the Galatians, the two Epistles to the Corinthians, and the Epistle to the Romans.' As to the dates of these 'unquestionable and unquestioned' documents, Bishop Westcott says ('Gospel of the Resurrection,' p. 108): 'The most extreme opinions fix them between A.D. 52–59, that is, under no circumstances more than thirty years after the Lord's death (A.D. 30–33). There can then be no doubt as to the authority of their evidence as expressing the re-

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ceived opinion of Christians at this date, and there can be no doubt as to the opinion itself. In each of the Epistles the literal fact of the resurrection is the implied or acknowledged groundwork of the Apostle's teaching.' An explicit statement concerning the literal death and the literal resurrection of Christ occurs in one of these 'unquestionable and unquestioned' sources of information (1 Epistle to the Corinthians, xv. 3-7)."

Dr. Hall lays stress upon the fact that, tho this mythical theory has been before the world for many years, yet the Gospel account of the resurrection is held by "more people than ever before in the world's history." He maintains also that the time has gone by when the burden of proof in this matter rests upon Christians. The mass of evidence in behalf of the Gospel account has shifted the burden of proof upon those who deny it. It is for them to prove that Christ is not risen and that Christianity is founded upon a myth. Dr. Hall concludes as follows:

"The burden of proof is on the critics of Christianity. It is for them to account for Christianity on some theory more credible than that which underlies the Catholic faith. Safely may we test the reasonableness of supernatural religion by Hume's test of a miracle: 'To establish a miracle, the testimony should be of such a kind that its falsehood would be more miraculous than the fact which it endeavors to establish.' (Quoted by Prebendary Wace in 'The Gospel and His Witness,' p. 44.) To account for Christian experience and for the Christian church without the resurrection of Christ from the dead requires a theory more miraculous than the theory of the Catholic faith. Christianity founded upon a myth would be ten thousand times more wonderful than Christianity founded upon a Christ who rose from the dead. It is not we Christians who must prove that He rose. Let them who deny His resurrection prove that He did not rise."

THE EPISCOPAL CANON ON MARRIAGE.

AMONG other important matters to come before the Protestant Episcopal general convention at its coming session in October will be the report of a joint commission appointed by the House of Deputies of the convention of 1895 on the revision of the canons of the church. This report has already been made public. One feature of it which has provoked some discussion is that relating to the canon on marriage. This canon will be made to read in part as follows: "No minister of this church shall solemnize the marriage of either party to a divorce during the lifetime of the other party." This amendment is highly satisfactory to *The Living Church* (Protestant Episcopal, Chicago). "It is clear and uncompromising," it says, but it regrets that this portion of the canon was opposed by nine members out of the twenty composing the commission, including two bishops, four priests, and two laymen. "If the convention adopts this report," says *The Congregationalist*, "the Episcopal Church will be less popular in certain quarters than it is now." Nevertheless, it thinks that the right action has been taken, since the present canon on marriage and divorce has been pronounced "more full of pitfalls than any piece of legislation of similar length in civil or ecclesiastical law."

In an editorial note on this topic *Christian Work* (undenom.) says:

"The proposed amendment follows the law and the practise of the Roman Catholic Church, which permits no remarriage after divorce for any cause. Agitation of this subject is sure to break out in the general convention next October. But it is not likely to change the practise of Episcopalians as to marriage and divorce. Even if the canon is amended as the majority of the commission proposes, the result will be to show how complete is the rejection of the authority of the church by many nominal Episcopalians, but actual unbelievers. A woman who has been wronged by her husband and divorced will be pretty sure to marry again if she learns to regard a better man, while the deceased wife's sister will marry her brother-in-law in the future as she has in the past, and doubtless make him a good wife, too. It is understood that Bishop Potter and Rev. Dr. W. T. Huntington, of Grace church, this city, are opposed to the new canon."

The proposed new canon and the attitude of those who opposed it in the commission are made the subject of the following comment in *The Independent:*

"This strict rule [about remarriage] was not accepted by all the members of the committee; and five out of the twenty, including such influential men as Bishop Potter, Dr. Eccleston, and Dr. Huntington, entered their dissent, and recommended that the innocent party, who has secured a legal divorce on the ground of adultery, may remarry, altho the husband or wife be still living. It is remarkable that three fourths of so representative a committee in any Christian denomination could be found to forbid the remarriage of the innocent party. Such a prohibition is absolutely without any justification in Scripture or morals. It is an attempt to go beyond the law of God or the law of good reason, as well as the present law of the church; and it makes that a crime which is absolutely innocent. It puts the church in the position of those whom Paul rebukes as 'forbidding to marry.'

"Indeed, it is surprising that there should have been no difference reported in the committee on the question whether adultery is the only proper cause for divorce. There is no more sacred institution than marriage. But even of this it is true that marriage was made for man and not man for marriage. St. Paul distinctly allows divorce in the case of wilful desertion; and it is of no use to go back on the common sense of the world, and the Christian world at that, which recognizes that there are cases of cruelty and outrage which themselves break the marriage bond quite as much as anything else. To forbid people properly divorced to marry is nothing more nor less than giving occasion to sin. It may be assumed that while our state legislation has often, far too often, gone much too far in providing easy divorce, yet the Christian conscience of our people has not been entirely wrong when it has recognized, following Paul and following common sense, that infidelity is not the only possible ground for legal divorce. Certainly those who have been rightfully divorced should not be forbidden to marry."

PROFESSOR BRIGGS AN EPISCOPALIAN.

PROF. CHARLES AUGUSTUS BRIGGS, D.D., of Union Theological Seminary, whose doctrinal teachings were the cause of the recent famous controversy in the Presbyterian Church, has formally withdrawn from that denomination and connected himself with the Protestant Episcopal Church, the ceremony of confirmation being performed at Grace Episcopal church in New York on April 2. This action on the part of Professor Briggs has occasioned no surprise in any quarter, but it has naturally excited no little comment. It is understood that Dr. Briggs's change of denominational relations will effect no change in his relations with Union Theological Seminary. In an editorial in *The Evangelist* (Presbyterian), signed "H. M. F." (Henry M. Field, editor), the step taken by Professor Briggs is thus referred to:

"This is not a sudden step, but was virtually taken a year or two since. From the time that he was tried for heresy by the presbytery of New York, and its judgment was confirmed by the General Assembly, he has not felt at home in a church which he thought had treated him so unjustly, and he withdrew quietly from its communion with his family and thereafter attended the Episcopal church. And now he has formally transferred his relations to a church in which he is welcomed and honored as he deserves to be. Bishop Potter, as we know from many conversations, has the greatest personal regard for him as well as appreciation of his learning, and will give him a very warm welcome. We do not hear that he will retire from his professorship in Union Seminary, nor do we know of any reason why he should. He will be the same eminent scholar that he was before, and his teachings of the Old and New Testament will be as rich and instructive as ever. For ourselves, while we regret personally his

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severance of old relations, he will never be to us anything less than a beloved friend and brother."

In the opinion of *The Independent* (undenom.) the action of Professor Briggs will tend to relieve the tension in the Presbyterian Church, and it suggests that it would be a natural and proper thing if Prof. Henry P. Smith, who is also under suspension by the Presbyterians, would go and do likewise. Professor Smith, it thinks, who now occupies a chair at Amherst, should join the Congregationalists. *The Independent* says further:

"We do not think it likely that the trustees of Union Seminary will regard Professor Briggs's change of denomination as any reason why he should withdraw from his professorship. There is scarce any doubt that he will remain. Professor Briggs has always been churchly in his tendency; and his year abroad, mostly spent at Rome in study of church questions, has emphasized these tendencies. Church unity has long been the subject nearest Professor Briggs's heart, and it may be expected that he will work more earnestly than ever for this cause, possibly with a wider outlook toward the reunion of Christendom, and hoping for mutual recognition, at least between the Protestant churches and those of the Roman and the Greek fellowships. Nevertheless, from our point of view, the union of Protestantism is what is first to be considered. And, after the rebuff which the Pope has given to the Church of England, any effort at present to bring the Protestant and the Catholic churches into any mutual recognition seems to us quixotic. The withdrawal of Professor Briggs from the Presbyterian Church should be accepted as little less than a kindness to it. We happen to know that there had been overtures to him to join the Congregationalists, and he had considered the matter; but his churchly tendencies controlled the conclusion, possibly helped by the fact that his family were already in the Episcopal Church."

MATERIAL BENEFITS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

IT is an old question, and yet one ever new, which Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the Christian Endeavor Society, essays to answer in *The North American Review*—"Do Foreign Missions Pay?" Dr. Clark argues that foreign missions are profitable from every point of view, moral, spiritual, educational, philanthropic, and commercial. But it is the material benefits chiefly with which Dr. Clark concerns himself in this article. He speaks, in the first place, of the contributions made to geographical science through the explorations and researches of missionaries. Livingstone, Moffat, and J. Leighton Wilson are mentioned among those to whom the world is largely indebted for its knowledge of the African continent. A large library might be formed, says Dr. Clark, consisting entirely of the additions made by Protestant missionaries to the world's knowledge of geography, ethnology, philology, and history. In indorsement of this view, Dr. Clark quotes the following from Mr. G. M. Powell, of the Oriental Topographical Corps:

"'Probably no source of knowledge in this department has been so vast, varied, and prolific as the investigations and contributions of missionaries. They have patiently collected and truthfully transmitted much exact and valuable geographical knowledge, and all without money and without price, tho it would have cost millions to secure it in any other way. This, with their work as a civilizing and commerce-creating agency, is so much net gain, a parasitic growth on the tree of life they go to plant.' Let us hope that this 'parasitic growth' may not kill the tree of life, but may gain constant vigor and nourishment from the roots of the tree around which it twines."

Reference is made to the valuable service rendered by missionaries to philology, archeology, meteorology, zoology, and other natural sciences. Professor Whitney, the distinguished scholar, is quoted as saying there would not be any occasion at all for the American Oriental Society but for the missionaries. Prof. Louis Agassiz gives testimony equally strong as to the scientific value of missionary effort. But it is in the realm of medical science, perhaps more than in any other, that the missionaries have done their best and largest work and conferred the greatest benefits upon the world. In dwelling on this point Dr. Clark speaks of the grotesque *materia medica* in force in China, Arabia, and other foreign lands where the missionaries have gone and labored. Here, for example, is a Chinese recipe for ulcer: "Pulverized serpents, one ounce; wasps and their nests, half an ounce; centipedes, three ounces; scorpions, six, and toads, ten ounces; grind thoroughly, mix with honey, and make into pills."

In this connection Dr. Clark speaks of his experiences and observations in a recent tour of foreign missionary fields:

"I have very often been touched in many remote districts to see the skill and loving tenderness with which these medical missionaries care for the unspeakably filthy and wretched patients who throng around their doors. The rheumy, festering eyes of these wretched mortals, the filthy rags with which they are clothed, their matted, vermin-infested hair, the running sores with which they are afflicted, all combine often to make them the most grewsome and repulsive of beings; and yet, with a gentleness and skill born of a genuine love for God and humanity, these medical missionaries in a foreign land, with no hope of gaining fortune or reputation, care for their poor diseased brothers in yellow or black, as the case may be, as tho they were all kings' sons and daughters. Indeed, in their eyes these are the sons and daughters of the King of kings, and this likeness which they have discovered and this sense of brotherhood which is theirs have sent them across the sea on this superlative mission of mercy. There is many a Dr. McClure on the mission-field who deserves the eulogy of a pen no less skilful than that of Ian MacLaren himself."

Of special value also have been the contributions of missionaries to the science of philology. On this Mr. Clark says:

"The immense work that has been done for the study of language is shown by the fact that one of our American missionary associations alone does its work and prints its literature in forty-six languages. It is no empty boast to say that these missionaries are among the best masters of the Chinese language, the Tamil and Marathi, the modern Syriac and Kurdish, the Turkish, Armenian, and Bulgarian, and also the Arabic and modern Greek, the Zulu, Kafir, Grebo, and Mpongwe, and other languages of South Africa. Besides these languages, the missionaries of this one society have been proficient in Hebrew, Spanish, Ancient Syriac, Gudjerati, Sanscrit, Hindustani, Portuguese, Persian, Telugu, Siamese, Malay, Dyak, Japanese, Marquesas, Minocresiah, Crete, Osage, Seneca, Abenaquis, Pawnee, and three languages of Oregon. More than twenty of these languages were reduced to writing by the missionaries of this board.

"When we remember that this is only one American society, and that its total expenditures are but little over half a million dollars a year, and that other missionaries of other boards are doing an equally important work, it is evident that if philology must answer the question, 'Do missions pay?' it would be with a very emphatic affirmative."

As for the spread of education and the consequent raising of the standard of civilization, the value of missionary effort in Dr. Clark's view has been simply immeasurable. There is not, he says, a missionary in the field to-day among all the nine thousand who have gone out from Protestant lands who is not also an educator. Under the care of the Protestant missionary societies of the world, it is stated, there are almost a million pupils under instruction. After speaking of the cooperation of the British Foreign Office in the educational work of the missionaries in India among the lower classes of the population, Dr. Clark adds:

"But the educational work of missions is not confined to elementary schools, or to the lower classes of the population. The colleges and universities which have been built up through the purely philanthropic gifts and labors of the lovers of missions are some of the noblest monuments to the value of this great nineteenth-century movement. There are missionary colleges in many parts of the world which would compare not unfavorably with Dartmouth or Williams or Rutgers. There are colleges in all missionary lands with fine buildings, modern equipment, and fair endowment, and the number of whose students is limited only by the possible accommodations. Such institutions are the

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great colleges of the Free Church of Scotland in Madras and Bombay, the Methodist College in Lucknow, the Presbyterian College of Bairout, and those most useful institutions started by the American Board, Robert College in Constantinople, and the Doshisha in Japan."

POSITION OF THE JEW IN THIS COUNTRY.

PROMINENT Jews in various parts of the country have contributed their views on antisemitism in the United States to a symposium in *The Reform Advocate*, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch's journal. They vary widely in their views of the case and in their suggestions of a solution.

Simon Wolf, of Washington, takes the most uncompromising view. He writes:

"Antisemitism commenced at Golgotha, and has been fostered and strengthened by the Christian church ever since. As long as a single Jew lives who is pronounced in his physiognomy, mode of life, and mental activity, there will be antisemitism. Most of it in this country is of foreign origin, perpetuated by the same low, envious spirit that characterizes it in other parts of the world. There is but one course of action—to do our duty as citizens, to vindicate by our conduct that we are not aliens, but citizens imbued with the loftiest spirit of patriotism and of the civic virtues that adorn and grace mankind."

Morris W. Cohn, of Little Rock, Ark., suggests remedies that might be effectual, but would only come after sweeping changes in Jewish thought and belief. He outlines his idea as follows:

"Antisemitism is the result of envy, demagogy, or fanaticism. These are gradually being corrected, as is evidenced by the general disapproval of the intelligent and fair-minded. A complete stoppage is possible only under such conditions as these: Either the entire abandonment of the word Jew, or constant and extended intermarriages, or an ultimate reconciliation between Judaism and Christianity, so that no creedal differences shall be longer valued from a social point of view."

Prof. G. Deutsch of the Hebrew Union (rabbinical) College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, attributes the antisemitic feeling to a spirit of snobbery:

"Antisemitism is rooted in the psychological fact that a man feels happier when he knows, or believes he knows, that others are inferior to him. Its cause is historical. The inferiority of the Jew was a recognized principle on the statute-books of all 'civilized' countries for the last sixteen centuries. The democratic principles of our constitution could just as little succeed in killing that spirit of snobbery which makes titled paupers so highly valued an article in the American matrimonial market."

Rev. Dr. B. Felsenthal, a retired rabbi of Chicago, finds racial antipathy the main cause of the ill-feeling:

"Antisemitism certainly exists within the United States. Its causes are: Jewish clannishness, the fact that in some Christian churches and in some Christian Sabbath-schools the horrible doctrine is taught that the Jews are deicides, and by such teachings the seeds of a strong prejudice are implanted in the minds of young children. Another cause is Jewish chauvinism, and still another, 'loudness.' The main cause is, however, deeper—racial antipathy. This is as real a fact and its root is in the nature of man, just as racial affinity is. The cure is only partial. We must eliminate our faults and cultivate all possible virtues—we must not be exclusive, but inclusive."

Leo N. Levi, of Galveston, takes an analytic and tolerant view, admitting that part of the fault may be with the Jews themselves:

"Antisemitism, as the term is understood in Europe, has no existence in the United States. The genius of our federal and state governments is hostile to its genesis and growth. The only antagonism which the Jews encounter is in social life, and this is by no means general. In the great cities, to some extent, in some Eastern summer resorts, and in a few clubs, all Jews are socially tabooed in order to avoid association with objectionable Jews. The process of thought leading to this result is illogical and unjust, but it is American and inexorable. I doubt if it has been analyzed before. Let us try here to reduce it to its elements. The Jew has started poor, ignorant, and unrefined in his effort to achieve comfort, education, and gentility. He has proven his capacity to succeed in his three great aspirations, but, and here is the rub, he grows rich faster than he becomes educated, and he obtains education before he acquires the gentler graces. It takes time to elevate a down-trodden and degraded people. Under ordinary conditions it is said to take three generations to make a gentleman. Sometimes one or two will suffice, sometimes a dozen won't. However that may be, it is certain that one generation has frequently been sufficient for the accumulation of riches, especially among the American Jews. Education has come more slowly, and refinement is the laggard of the three. The Jews, being a minority class, naturally flock together, as, indeed, they should, and to the outsider the shortcomings of the individuals are imputed to the class. Just as a dealer or consumer will condemn a barrel of apples in which half the fruit is defective or damaged, so society condemns a class in which a moiety is below the social standard. What attitude should American Jews assume, you ask? To this I reply: Don't obtrude yourself; be a gentleman. Avoid those practises and qualities that do not comport with gentility. Merit will find its level like water, and the Jewish gentleman will in due time be recognized and sought after. The trouble, I think, lies in the rich but vulgar Jew to whom applies the saying, 'Every ass thinks himself worthy to stand with the King's horses.'"

Prof. Morris Jastrow, Jr., of the Univeristy of Pennsylvania, takes a somewhat similar view:

"It is, in my opinion, neither accurate nor wise nor just to speak of 'antisemitism' in the United States. There exists, no doubt, a considerable amount of social prejudice against the Jews, but social prejudice is still far removed from antisemitism. Whether you go to New York or Chicago or Philadelphia, you will find any kind of prejudice you ask for, and if it is not at hand it can be manufactured for you at short notice. You will find a prejudice in some circles against the Irish; in others against the Germans. There is plenty of prejudice in every large city against the Catholics, and so there is prejudice against the Italians and against the Hungarians. There is a prejudice in certain circles against even the poor. The ultimate cause of such prejudices lies—as Prof. Felix Adler in a recent address admirably pointed out—in the survival of primitive savagery. We, or at least most of us, share with the savage an aversion against anything that strikes us as foreign, and especially against persons who differ from us in habits, in manners, in race, or religion. Such a sentiment is always, at bottom, of a social nature. Just as soon as we shall have thrown aside all our savage instincts we shall have no more of social prejudices—but not until then.

"You ask, 'What attitude toward it should American Jews take?' The most important thing, in my opinion, is not to exaggerate the extent or seriousness of this social prejudice. Not everything that is decried as 'antisemitism' is really such, and Jews make a serious mistake in suspecting an anti-Jewish prejudice when none exists. Secondly, the American Jews should endeavor to purge themselves of prejudices. Let them not take every opportunity in parading to the world that in their social intercourse they draw the lines between Jews and non-Jews, quite as sharply as do the Gentiles. The growing isolation of Jewish society, especially in our large cities, from the rest of the community is a menace to the development of healthy, social instincts that are to take the place of the lower traits accompanying primitive culture, a condition invariably marked by the predominance of the clannish spirit. The tribal system and the patriarchal system have undoubtedly their good sides, but neither system represents a high ideal of social life. Thirdly, in my humble opinion, if the 'Zionist fad' (for such in large measure it is) continues to spread, it will most likely lead to an increase of the feeling against the Jews in this country."

IN a recent quarterly statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund, Mr. Forbes suggests the possible identity of Aaron and the "Areos," "Arisu," or "Aarsu," of the Harris papyrus. According to this papyrus the nineteenth dynasty of the Pharaohs "came to an end in great disorder, anarchy and troubles of all sorts." Peace and order were at last reestablished by the father of Rameses III., in whose reign this papyrus was written. Among the leaders of the rebellion spoken of in it is one named "Areos," "Arisu," or "Aarsu," a Syrian, or of the Semitic race, who became great and headed an emigration.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

WE AND THE DONS THROUGH EUROPEAN EYES.

THE general tenor of comment on the continent of Europe is in Spain's favor. In the British Isles, however, the tenor is in America's favor. The British papers account for the continental attitude as a result of fear on the part of Europe of a strong union of English-speaking nations. The continental papers cast doubts on the sincerity of the British utterances, and allege that they are designed for "American consumption" and dictated by selfish interest, not unselfish love. Neither on the continent, however, nor on the British Isles is praise of Spain or of the United States unmixed with criticism and censure. Here, for instance, is one of several apologies for Spain from *The St. James's Gazette:*

"It is desirable to clear the mind of cant in regard to this Cuban question. Two kinds are much in request, and they are about equally wise. The first is the vehement lachrymose kind which grows garrulous over the cruelty of Spain, and indulges in references to the Duke of Alva and the soul-destroying Inquisition. The second expatiates on the meanness and wickedness of the United States. Cuba has been very rich under Spanish rule, which must therefore have been tolerable. The means which she has adopted to put down the anarchy of Creoles, half-breeds, and negroes are not one jot more cruel than their own methods, or the measures employed by Russia to break the spirit of the Poles. They will even compare not unfavorably with the drastic treatment of the Armenians by the Sultan. Yet Poland is peaceful, nobody dares to talk of interfering there; and some of us were calling out the other day for the divine figure from the North to play the savior of humanity in Armenia."

Here is an extract of different tone from a British journal but ninety miles from Cuba—the Jamaica *Post:*

"Will Great Britain be able to keep out of the embroglio? We fear not; and, in a sense, we hope not. Despite all our international differences and jealousies, the interests of Great Britain and the United States are identical; and the mother country will not—could not—allow the United States to be crippled and humiliated. But it is useless to speculate as to the course future events will take."

The Westminster Gazette, London, hopes we will beat Spain, but fears Spain will make something of a stand. *The Westminster Gazette* has always been Radical, and has backed China and Greece. *The Spectator*, London, says:

"The thing urgent is a limited tho important one: that Spain should depart, she having forfeited her rights by allowing oppression as bad as anarchy; and that, and nothing less, is what the American President will demand. . . . What they [the Spaniards] will do we can not say, because we do not know how far the French financiers, who are horribly frightened, may be able to control Madrid; but for ourselves we expect one of those explosions of feeling in Spain to which any government must submit. Bulldogs do not think themselves cruel, and telling them not to bite because the man who chastises them is wiser and stronger than they, is usually quite unprofitable work."

From Kladderadatsch, Berlin.

The Weekly Chronicle, Newcastle, in a long editorial suggests that Spain should follow England's example in the far Eastern imbroglio, and "come in out of the wet." The Edinburgh *Scotsman* fears the Spaniards will make a stand and the United States will have to fight. *The Speaker*, London, says:

"We may fairly suppose that a good many of the jingo Congressmen have the next election in mind. Now we know that the mass of the Democrats—putting aside the seceded Gold Democrats—favor war; we suspect the silverite theories make for it, because Mr. Bryan's disciples can easily bring themselves to believe that financial stress will somehow lead the Government to remonetize silver and get rid of its dependence on Europe for the basis of its bank-note circulation. As to the danger to Eastern cities and commerce, certain Western papers, during the Venezuela agitation, contemplated such a prospect almost with glee."

While Great Britain is thus throwing her weight on the side of the United States, France, as head of the Latin races, favors Spain; but the French papers are no more enthusiastic than the British in defense of their client. Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Holland, not to speak of Latin Portugal and Italy, regard "Uncle Sam" as a very quarrelsome person. The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, concludes we deserve a good beating for presuming to think that *everything*, including Cuba, may be bought for money. Our Dutch contemporary compares the United States to a rabble bullying the gentlemanly *hidalgo*. In Germany sentiment is on the side of the Spaniards, and the German Empire seems to have been influenced very largely by the German-American press, which has all along maintained that the United States would do well to improve her own condition before interfering with others. The *Rundschau*, Berlin, has a remarkable view of Britain's attitude, from which we summarize the following:

Great Britain will intervene, if possible, in favor of the United States. The present struggle will lead to the creation of an American navy, placing the United States among naval powers of at least the second rank. Great Britain wishes to prevent this, for the sake of her own possessions in America. It is also feared that British influence is at stake throughout the entire American continent. The promise of British intervention is said to have influenced very materially the armament of the United States, and the British Government was behind the difficulties connected with the purchase of the *Amazonas*. Some other vessels which the Americans wished to purchase will not be sold to them, Great Britain claiming the first right of purchase. On the other hand, Great Britain is trying to repress the Spanish Government. Great Britain does not desire an agreement between Spain and France on the Morocco question, and it is quite possible that, if Spain and the United States come to blows in earnest, Great Britain will join the United States, and so crush Spain before any other power could come to her assistance. But Great Britain prefers to have the Cuban question settled without a war. If Spain grants independence, Great Britain will see that Cuba is really independent and guaranteed as such by the powers, in order to prevent the United States from annexing the island.

American and Spanish newspaper comments on the situation are often compared side by side just now, and the contempt for Spain expressed by American publications evokes much censure. On the other hand, the Spanish editorials are regarded very favorably. We quote below from some of the editorials that have been making the rounds in Europe. The *Imparcial*, Madrid, says:

"A country in which patriotism and honor exist can not quietly submit to the treatment accorded us, however rich and powerful our adversary may be. Having first formed the rebellion, the Americans tell us to hurry with ending it, at the same time sending a squadron into Cuban waters to encourage the rebels. The American consul in Havana acted in many ways as the agent of the rebels. American help for distressed Cuba is not sent from motives of humanity, but from hatred of Spain, and now that the brutal behavior of the *Maine* has been punished by Providence itself, the Americans seek to fasten the responsibility of the accident upon us. How *can* we remain calm under such treatment! . . . Our ships are not as heavy as those of the United States,

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but the end of the war will show which nation is really the most courageous."

The *Liberal*, a very moderate Liberal paper of Spain, says:

"We will not and can not allow the wreck of the *Maine* to be tampered with, for it is our only witness against the accusation hurled at us. Wishing for peace, we have taken everything during the last few months; but we can not allow the Americans to further destroy the *Maine*. Neither can we allow American ships of war to distribute provisions sent by and at the expense of the American Government in order to lower us in the eyes of the people. It is enough that we allow the Red Cross Society to do its work. Our love of peace, our moderation, has a limit. The United States oversteps it; be the responsibility with them! Days of trial have come upon us, but we will bear with uplifted head whatever fate may have in store for us."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN COMMENTS ON THE MAINE REPORT.

THE report of the United States naval commission which investigated the destruction of the *Maine*, and the Presidential message thereon, are not regarded as conclusive by the world at large. Yet many English papers, such as the London *Standard*, *The Daily News*, *Chronicle*, *Morning Advertiser*, *Daily Graphic*, and the Manchester *Guardian* think Spain ought to make amends. A few of our British contemporaries, such as the Liverpool *Mercury* and the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, regard this as a demand upon Spain to confess herself guilty, and therefore an unreasonable request. British naval authorities seem unwilling to express an opinion; not so those of other countries. On the continent the Spanish and American reports are compared, and arbitration is advised. The report of the United States commission is thought to be rather weak.

The *Epoca*, Madrid, the mouthpiece of the Conservative and Clerical elements, points out that Spain has all along shown her willingness to make reparation if a crime has been committed and it can be shown that she is responsible for it. The paper, moreover, adds:

"Explosions on board ships, especially war-ships, are not at all unknown, hence an accident on board the *Maine* may well have been caused by spontaneous combustion. Since there is evidently a discrepancy between the opinions of the American and Spanish officers, the matter is one for impartial arbitration. Spain, whose conscience is perfectly clear in the matter, need not fear the decision of such a tribunal, and it is to be hoped that the United States will not refuse to submit to it."

The *Imparcial* points out that many American experts can not agree with the theory of an external explosion. The paper also refers to the rumor that the American officers themselves at first admitted an internal explosion, but were forced to abandon this theory because it was not popular in the United States. *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, writing on the alleged want of vigilance which must make Spain responsible, says:

"The alleged want of vigilance is contrasted with the precautions taken to prevent mischief being done the *Vizcaya*, a Spanish man-of-war, in the harbor of New York. There is this difference in the two cases; the reasons for special precaution, in the case of the *Maine*, were not patent; in that of the *Vizcaya*, which comes after the *Maine* was blown up, the necessity for extra vigilance was obvious."

The Weekly Sun, Toronto, thinks it is impossible to accept the report of the American commission without reserve, and says:

"That report is calm, careful, and apparently conclusive, tho not so conclusive as entirely to shut out any other theory of the explosion. But it can not be taken as absolutely impartial, nor can Spain be expected to receive its verdict as a judicial sentence binding her at once to the payment of an indemnity. She has a right to the verdict of an impartial tribunal on the fact. . . . What would be the position of the American Government if it were to declare war on this issue, and it were afterward to be proved that the explosion was the work of a fanatical Cuban seeking to drag the United States into the quarrel, or of some one totally unconnected with the Spanish Government?"

The Home News, London, says:

"The terms employed in the report are judicial; there is no mention of Spain or Spaniards throughout, and the court declares its inability to fix responsibility. In transmitting the document to Congress, President McKinley shows no disposition whatever to lend ear to the jingoes, to whom a crisis is as necessary as the breath of their nostrils. . . . Spain, no doubt, must bear responsibility for what has happened, and the President of the republic leaves it to the sense of justice of the Spanish nation to make such reparation as honor and friendship dictate. Whatever occasion Spain may have had to resent American filibustering and interference in Cuba in the past, she can now only recognize the generous attitude of President McKinley, and Señor Sagasta can not put the new lease of power which the general elections have given him to better purpose than, as far as possible, in meeting American views regarding the future of Cuba."

The Spectator, London, thinks it will be difficult for naval experts to convince laymen that the report is not conclusive. As a matter of fact, however, naval men outside the United States do not accept the theory of an external explosion. The Madrid *Correspondencia Militar* points out that, according to Captain Sigsbee's own showing, the *Maine* proceeded on its "friendly" mission for the purpose of precipitating a war. The ship had on board large quantities of explosives, entered the port of Havana cleared for action, and her guns remained loaded. Visits from Spanish officers were not encouraged. Under these circumstances an internal explosion was by no means improbable, considering the nature of modern explosives.

In the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, a critic expresses himself as follows:

"From more than one side it is pointed out that the American report is not very trustworthy; not so much because it has been issued by one of the parties interested, as because of its contents. In one place, for instance, it is said that the court was unable to form a conclusive opinion of the state of the wreck from the declarations of the divers; in another place it is stated that, according to the technical details furnished by the investigation, a mine destroyed the ship. How these two conclusions are to be reconciled with each other seems hard to understand."

Vice-Admiral Dupont, in the *Gaulois*, Paris, expresses himself in sentences which appear trite to every one familiar with the subject, but which contain some information which may interest the general reader. We summarize as follows:

Even the inventive Americans could hardly think of any other exterior cause of the explosion than a torpedo, floating or stationary. The former need not be considered, as no floating torpedoes contain a charge strong enough to cause such destruction and they never cause a fire; they kill large numbers of fishes and throw up a column of water. Stationary mines, on the other hand, are very large, and quite capable of causing great destruction. But such an enormous mine is not easy to place. The work requires time and could not possibly be carried on in secret. Moreover, the column of water these mines throw up is very large, they always make a big hole in the bottom of the harbor, and they cause a very noticeable swell. Stationary mines, too, kill fishes, and that to such an extent as to leave the cause of such explosion beyond doubt. Now, none of these symptoms accompanied the *Maine* disaster, else they would have been recorded. Nothing but an accident on board the *Maine* could have caused the loss of the ship.

Captain Sigsbee's request for permission to use dynamite in removing ordnance from the wreck has excited a great deal of unfavorable comment. Papers very friendly to the United States either ignored this news or did not comment upon it. The most conservative opinions on the whole affair are to the effect that the

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United States can not well refuse to let an impartial board sit on the matter. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"We have no reason to cast a doubt upon the honor and integrity of the American commission, but we certainly must have the same faith in the Spanish report, which ascribes the explosion to internal causes. Under these circumstances arbitration seems advisable, especially as the Spaniards agree to it. We must, however, express our dissent regarding one part of the Presidential message on this matter—that in which the American people are commended for their calmness. The whole world knows to what a pitch popular passion has been aroused, and it is not too much to say that the mines laid by the American press to inflame the mob equal those which, in 1870, roused the fury of the French."

The paper relates how an American journal advised the United States Government to increase its naval strength by simply taking away from Spain whatever ships she has.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOME CANADIAN COMMENTS.

NOW that the war is almost upon us, many of our Canadian friends openly charge that we are entering upon a war of conquest. While they hope that we will win, our supposed longing for a bloody conflict is regarded as foolish. Even papers which for months past have commended us for our humanitarian principles now doubt whether our protestations are genuine. *The Daily Witness*, Montreal, rejecting the idea of a war on account of the *Maine*, says:

"The cause of the pugnacity of our neighbors is a deeper one. Is it, then, sympathy with the Cubans? Apart from one fact, what the United States would do out of sympathy with the Cubans may in some measure be gaged by what she did out of sympathy with the Armenians, whose wrongs were quite as much in evidence. The fact that makes the difference is that Cuba is in America, and that its oppressors are Europeans. European domination has ever been the red rag which has excited our neighbors.

"That the Cubans fear their great neighbors even as the bearers of sympathy, defense, and relief is rendered plain by their declaration that if they come with any other plan than to secure the entire independence of Cuba they will not only not be welcomed, but that those arms which have withstood Spain so long will be turned against them. . . . The absolute independence of Cuba is no longer a possibility. In the eyes of the English, and in our own, it is not only a desirable thing that the United States should keep Cuba in order, but a thing entirely natural. This is at the bottom of Britain's very pronounced sympathy with the United States in the matter of her interference. To the other European powers it looks very undesirable. That is the reason of their sympathies being enlisted against it. The likings of all the South American republics may equally be counted on in the negative, because they are not English; also those of the Cubans themselves for the same reason, added to others. The sentiment of the Cubans can not be taken as the final arbiter for the disposition of Cuba. The Spaniards have been heartlessly cruel to them, no doubt. They also are Spaniards, and they also have been heartlessly cruel. Men of good-will who have sought only the best good of Cuba are to-day less afraid of Spanish than of revolutionist rule. The fact is, both are now an impossibility, and the destiny of Cuba is sealed."

The Sun, Toronto, says:

"Sensational journalism is yelling war. Clergymen are pandering from the pulpit to the war feeling. Women are passing resolutions in favor of war. . . . . .

"No good reason can be given why the appeal of the Cuban autonomists for a trial of that policy should not be heard. If successful, autonomy would give Cuba all that the Americans profess to desire for her. They disclaim any desire of annexation, and would be most unwise if they entertained it; for Cuba would infallibly become the scene of carpet-bagging and the source of political corruption. . . . The humiliation of the ancient and proud, tho impoverished and weakened nation, by forcing her to haul down her flag is not an object which other nations can approve, or which any one with a spark of honor in his own character would pursue. . . . But even a short war will cost the Americans dear; it will entail on them another pension list; it will derange their commerce and check the revival of prosperity which had just begun; it may lead to disturbance of the currency, for the silver men in the Senate will not be deterred by patriotism from carrying on their game at the expense of the country. Discontent, for which Bryanism is a collective name, will thus gain power, and in 1900 the Republican Party will have reason to wish that it had allowed the country to remain at peace."

The World, Toronto, makes fun of our alleged want of preparation, thinks it is more likely that the Spanish admiral will go American-hunting than *vice versa*, advises us to take our coats off, but admits that the war will be of great benefit to Canada. It says:

"A large part of the trade from and to the United States would come by the St. Lawrence route. The port of Montreal would have more business than it could take care of, and Halifax and St. John would be the destination of many steamships that otherwise would go to Boston and Portland. In the event of war the Canadian railways would do an enormous business carrying freight from Canadian seaports to the United States cities. As for business generally a war would act as a wonderful stimulus to Canadian trade. The United States would naturally look to Canada first for whatever supplies we could furnish. The Dominion would find a ready and profitable market for her surplus in all lines. The United States is very fortunate in having a neighbor geographically situated as Canada is. She can, with the utmost safety, use the St. Lawrence River as a back-door entrance into her own territory."

The Tribune, Winnipeg, expresses its astonishment at the popular fallacy that war brings prosperity to the nations engaged in it, and says:

"War doubtless brings opportunities for making some men rich. The builders of war-ships, the cannon-founders, the gun-makers, the powder-mills, ammunition factories, and contractors for army shoes, clothing, and army supplies have a good chance to become millionaires. But every dollar they get must be wrung from the sweat on the brow of labor. The idea that the farmer of the United States will get better prices and the laborer higher wages because of a war with a foreign nation is preposterous. The men in the ranks or on the ships eat no more during war than in peace. Meantime the foreign demand for American products, which establishes the price at which the corn, wheat, and cattle can be sold, is curtailed instead of enlarged because of the risk of transit, and the higher marine insurance comes out of the American farmer's pocket. . . . The railroads and steamships may earn more money by carrying troops from place to place, but in their turn they will lose a large part of their regular freight traffic which constitutes the principal source of their earnings. For the time being there may be an increased demand for railroad employees, seamen, and workers in war-material factories, but when the cruel war is over and Johnny comes marching home broken down, if not crippled, the public highways and public thoroughfares will again team with tramps, and the overstocked labor market will create a reaction that will keep wages down for a decade or more."

KOREA AND RUSSIA.

AS in 1894, Korea has become the center of far-Eastern intrigue. The kingdom is not much larger than Minnesota, and has less than 8,000,000 of very unwarlike inhabitants. But its position is such that neither Russia, nor Japan, nor England can allow a rival to possess it, and even the United States has an interest in the preservation of its independence. Each of these powers has a faction in its favor among the Koreans, who are beginning to feel their importance, and to talk of "Korea for the Koreans." The latest development is that they have rid themselves of Russian influence, to some extent at least. The *Novoye*

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Vremya, St. Petersburg, quotes the following official statement:

"An anti-foreign movement is noticeable in Korea, which renders very difficult the work of the Russian military instructors and of the Russian financial adviser, Alexeyeff. These officers and officials were sent to Seoul at the request of Emperor (King) Li.* He has now, however, expressed his gratitude for the assistance rendered, and has intimated that he can manage the affairs of his country without foreign assistance. The instructors have now been ordered to place themselves at the disposal of the Embassy at Seoul, and M. Alexeyeff has been recalled."

But Russia does not purpose to allow other nations to assume the part she has played in Korea. She merely wishes to inspire confidence in the Koreans themselves, for the *Novosti* says:

"Korea is too near to our great Asiatic possessions to permit the ascendency of influences opposed to us there. Korea owes its independence to Russian influence, and that independence must be maintained. Were any foreign power to land an armed force there, our interests would be threatened as much as if a fortress were erected and garrisoned by an enemy in Finland. This we would be compelled to prevent at any cost."

The *Ost-Asiatische Korrespondenz*, Berlin, thinks the utterances of the Russian Government must be taken seriously. Russia would not affirm that she is ready to meet all comers in the far East, unless she really meant it. *The Post*, Berlin, says:

"Korea favored Russia because she thought her independence threatened by Japan. England could not allow Russia to exercise sole sway in Korea, and it is probably due to England that the anti-foreign movement was first pointed against Russia. It is, therefore, only natural to suppose that English influence is at present predominant at Seoul. But Russia has not retired for good. It is not easy to believe that she will forego the advantage which her position confers. Russia has retired voluntarily to strengthen her influence in Korea."

The *Japan Mail*, Yokohama, says:

"The news from Korea seems to indicate a kind of reaction against Russian influence. That a concession should be granted to Russia for a coaling-station on Deer Island is not in itself a particularly important affair, altho it is complicated by the fact that a part of the area involved is said to have been already set aside for use in connection with the development of the Japanese settlement at Fusan. . . . But, after all, no power remains long in the good graces of the Koreans, and probably Russia, apart from her desire to defer far Eastern complications until she is 'good and ready' to deal with them, cares very little whether the Koreans are sympathetic or antipathetic. They will have to 'lump' what they don't 'like,' unless some third party takes them by the hand."

Korea seems to be one of the few countries in which Christianity is really making progress. The *Repository*, Seoul, a magazine published by American missionaries, but which is edited on anything but narrow lines, hopes that the country will receive good administration and civilization through the influences of Christianity. We take the following from its remarks:

"It is safe to say that the Christian Church has doubled its members in the past year. There are now, in round numbers, 5,000 Protestants and 25,000 Catholics. The homes of the Christians are clean, the people who inhabit them happy; wife-beating, a universal practise in Korea, has been banished. In one of the interior cities the Christians have, without foreign help, built a school to accommodate one hundred boys. Two thousand years ago, to the sick, the blind, the lame, the lepers, the suffering of every kind, there was no touch like that of Jesus of Nazareth. It will be an underestimate to say that 25,000 Koreans found relief from disease and suffering, in Christian hospitals of Christ, in this country in 1897. Christian medicine appeals probably in a special manner to the Koreans because of a national weakness for medicine in theory and practise. No country of Asia has paid more attention to medicine than Korea. For centuries the peninsula was the fruitful source whence, on the one hand, Japan came for medical knowledge and China for drugs. Christ and Christianity in the character of a physician has special attractions to the Koreans. There is a great demand for Bibles, and the church papers are well subscribed to by the natives."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

* The King has adopted the title of Emperor of late.

TRANSVAAL PREDOMINANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DESPITE occasional alarmist telegrams, the peaceful progress of South Africa seems assured for a good while to come. The Afrikanders, or Boers, *i.e.*, the men of the Dutch-speaking section of the population, undoubtedly exhibit a strong consciousness of the advantages they have gained, and this can not but embitter somewhat the settlers of British origin; but the British Government as a whole does not encourage the ill-feeling between the races. *The Home News*, London, says:

"Sir Alfred Milner, speaking at Graaf Reinet, in reply to assurances from the Afrikander Bond of their loyalty, said he would rather take it for granted; but he could not shut his eyes to unpleasant facts. At any prospect of a difference between the Imperial Government and the Transvaal a mass of people in the colony, without even the semblance of impartiality, espoused the cause of the Transvaal. The earnest desire of Great Britain was to avoid quarrel, and to insist only on the minimum of external control necessary for the future tranquillity of South Africa. This was her attitude, and she could not be frightened out of it. Sir James Sivewright, who also spoke, said that so long as Afrikanders remained true and faithful, the English colonists were bound to respect the feelings of their neighbors; but the Government would do its utmost to maintain the position of Great Britain as the paramount power, and if any other power attempted to step in their words would be, 'Hands off!'"

The Boers themselves believe that their own predominance is the best guaranty of peace. The *Volksstem*, Pretoria, says in effect:

The position of the Transvaal was never as strong as to-day. In former days the President was always a party President. President Burgers was a makeshift President. President Krüger himself had at first some trouble in holding his own against the strong following of General Joubert; and in 1893 he had only a small majority. All that is changed now; his political superiority can not be denied, the people are at his back, and he is master of the political situation. In the Cape Colony even there are but two parties, one that swears by Rhodes, the other the party of Krüger.

President Krüger is now strong enough to carry out some much-needed reforms. Some totally unfit officials, who were retained in office only because they had much influence with the religious people, may now be removed. Others, whose influence is chiefly with the foreign element, will also be replaced. Among these are some judges who paid more attention to politics than to their duty on the bench. A thorough reorganization of the department of mines is also needed, and a better adjustment of the duties of the government officials may be expected.

It is well, too, for the foreign relations of the republic that the Government has been strengthened. In London the Cabinet has its hands full with the affairs of India, China, Egypt, and Nigeria. Mr. Chamberlain holds on to the theory of British suzerainty over the South African republic; but the claim is on paper only, and it is taken in Pretoria for what it is worth. Indeed, Mr. Chamberlain's attitude has done much to increase President Krüger's majority. To the Boers even a war is not too high a price to be paid for their independence, and Great Britain does not want a South African war. The English know that money is a factor of precious little importance in gaining the victory in South Africa, tho it may decide everything in Egypt. The worst enemy of the Boers is Rhodesism; but Rhodes has lost much of his influence since the failure of the Jameson raid. The Afrikanders, who would have to do the fighting, have turned their back upon him. The men who are true to him cost him more than they are worth. His agents throw around money and promises, and the Afrikander Bond, with Hofmeyr at its head, are not fully his equals in diplomacy. But the Afrikanders look to Krüger for support, for they recognize in him the giant among the diplomatic pigmies of South Africa.

Mr. Rhodes recently received a deputation of the South African League, an organization of the English-speaking population created to offset the Afrikander Bond. He pointed to the alliance between the South African republic and the Orange Free-state, and hoped that Rhodesia, the Cape Colony, and Natal would form a similar union against the Boers. His wish has little chance of realization. Rhodesia will be totally insolvent as soon as he withdraws his private assistance from it; Natal, like Lourenço Marques, is an economic vassal of the Transvaal, and lives by the transit trade to the gold-fields. Moreover, Natal is not overfond of the authorities at Capetown. Taken altogether, it is not too much to say that the South African republic, with Krüger and Leyds at the head of affairs, is to-day the paramount power in South African politics.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE THIRST THAT KILLS.

MOST of us think that we know what thirst is like from personal experience; but after reading Mr. W. J. McGee's description of "Thirst in the Desert," few will be unwilling to admit that they have been happily ignorant of the real meaning of the word. Mr. McGee is in charge of the bureau of ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, and he analyzes and classifies and describes the different degrees of thirst with the precision of a scientist and the realism of one who has realized nearly all the degrees in his own experience.

The desert of which Mr. McGee writes (*Atlantic Monthly*, April) is the borderland of Arizona and Sonora, where "the earth is soilless sand so hot as to scorch thin-shod feet, and dry as fired pottery." The daily temperature for months is 120° F. or more in the shade, a basin of water evaporates in an hour, and no drop of sweat is shed by man or beast no matter how hard the toil. The writer discerns five stages of thirst, which may run their course in a single day (with a "tenderfoot") or extend over several days (with the seasoned vaquero). The first is the clamorous stage, or stage of complaining, marked by husky voice, slight fever, and petulance. All men of arid regions know it, and it is of little note. In the second stage, the face becomes pinched and care-marked, the eyes bloodshot, the fever high, and the sufferer, if with others, will talk and talk, incoherently and in a queerly cracked voice, about water in some of its captivating aspects. This is the stage of incipient delirium, the "cotton-mouth" stage, through which hundreds have passed.

Mr. McGee's description of the third and fourth stages is as follows:

"The third stage is an intensification of the second. The mouth-spume changes to a tough, collodion-like coating, which compresses and retracts the lips in a sardonic smile, changing to a canine grin; the gums shrink and tear away from the teeth, starting zones of blood to thicken in irregular crusts; the tongue, exposed to the air by the retraction of lips and gums, is invested with saliva collodion, and stiffens into a heavy, stick-like something that swings and clicks foreignly against the teeth with the movement of riding or walking, and speech ends, tho inarticulate bellowing, as of battling bull or stricken horse, may issue from the throat. There are other pains, innumerable, excruciating. The head is as if hooped with iron, and when the sufferer spasmodically casts off his hat, and snatches at hair and scalp, he is surprised to find no relief; the nape and half the spine are like a swollen tumor when pressed hard, with the surgeon's lancet pushing through it; with each heart-beat a throb of torment darts from the head to the extremities with a sudden thunder and blackness apparently so real and vast that it is a constant amazement to see the mountains still standing in mocking fixity and the sun still gibbering gleefully. Tears flow until they are exhausted; then the eyelids stiffen as the snarled lips have done, and the eyeballs gradually set themselves in a winkless stare. Between the slow earthquake throbs of the heart there are kaleidoscopic gleams before the eyes, and crackling and tearing noises in the ears, perhaps with singing sounds simulating bursts of music—all manifestations of incipient disorganization in the sensitive tissues. Then it becomes hard, very hard, to keep the mind on the trail; to remember that the thorn-decked cactus is not a sweating water-cooler, that the shimmering sand-flat is not a breeze-rippled pond, that the musical twanging of the tympanum is not a signal for rest. Withal a numbness creeps over the face, then over the hands, and under the clothing, imparting a dry, strange, rattling, husklike sensation, as if one did not quite belong to one's skin; and as the numbness advances, ideas become more and more shadowy and incongruous. . . . A prospector, later in this stage, tore away his sleeve when the puzzling numbness was first felt; afterward, seeing dimly a luscious-looking arm near by, he seized it and mumbled it with his mouth, and greedily sought to suck the blood. He had a vague sense of protest by the owner of the arm, who seemed a long way off; and he was astounded, two days later, to find that the wounds were inflicted upon himself. Deceived by a leaky canteen on the plateau of the Book Cliffs of Utah, I held myself in the real world by constant effort, aided by a mirror, an inch across, whereby forgotten members of my body could be connected with the distorted face in which my motionless eyes were set; yet I was rent with regret (keen, quivering, crazy remorse) at the memory of wantonly wasting—actually throwing away on the ground—certain cups of water in my boyhood. . . . . .

"With the fourth stage of the drying up of the tissues the dilatory process changes to a more rapid action, and a new phase of thirst begins. The collodion-like coating of the lips cracks open and curls up, as freshet-laid mud curls when the sun shines after the storm, and the clefts push into the membrane and flesh beneath, so that thickened blood and serum exude. This ooze evaporates as fast as it is formed, and the residuum dries on the deadened surface to extend and to hasten the cracking. Each cleft is a wound which excites inflammation, and the fissuring and fevering proceed cumulatively, until the lips are reverted, swollen, shapeless masses of raw and festering flesh. The gums and tongue soon become similarly affected, and the oasis in the desert appears in delirium when the exuding liquid trickles in mouth and throat. The shrunken tongue swells quickly, pressing against the teeth, then forcing the jaws asunder and squeezing out beyond them, a reeking fungus, on which flies—coming unexpectedly, no one knows whence—love to gather and dig busily with a harsh, grating sound, while an occasional wasp plunks down with a dizzying shock to seize or scatter them; and stray drops of blood escape the flies, and dribble down the chin and neck with a searing sensation penetrating the numbness; for the withered skin is ready to chap and exude fresh ooze, which ever extends the extravasation. Then the eyelids crack, and the eyeballs are suffused and fissured well up to the cornea and weep tears of blood; and as the gory drops trickle down, the shrunken cheeks are welted with raw flesh. The sluggishly exuding ooze seems infectious; wherever it touches there is a remote, unreal prickling, and lo, the skin is chapped, and dark red blood dappled with serum wells slowly forth. The agony at the nape continues, the burden of the heart-throb increases, but as the skin opens the pain passes away; the fingers wander mechanically over the tumid tongue and lips, producing no sensation save an ill-located stress, when they, too, begin to chap and swell and change to useless swinging weights, suggesting huge Spanish stirrups with overheavy tapaderos. The throat is as if plugged with a hot and heavy mass, which gradually checks the involuntary swallowing motion, causing at last a horrible drowning sensation, followed by a dreamy gratification that the trouble is over. The lightning in the eyes glances, and the thunder in the ears rolls, and the brow-bands tighten. The thoughts are only vague flashes of intelligence, tho a threadlike clew may be kept in sight by constant attention—the trail, the trail, the elusive, writhing, twisting trail that ever seeks to escape and needs the closest watching; all else is gone until water is 'sensed' in some way which only dumb brutes know.

"In this stage there is no alleviation save by the mercy of madness, no relief except judiciously administered water, which brings hurt oftener than healing."

The fifth and last stage shows little change of external symptoms. In this stage there is no alleviation, no relief but death.

Three Spanish Statesmen.—"On the night of December 14, 1886," says Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, in a footnote to a recent editorial in *The Evangelist* (New York), "the Cortes in Madrid was crowded to hear Castelar. As the American Minister had kindly given me the *entrée* of his box, I looked down on the whole brilliant assembly, and heard every word. He reviewed the history of Spain, in which he had been a great actor, and recalled this personal reminiscence: that less than twenty years before, Señor Sagasta, the Prime Minister (as he is now), and Señor Martos, the President of the Chamber, and himself *were all under sentence of death!* Now these proscribed men, condemned for no crime but that of loving their country too well, were the leaders of Spain; Sagasta was the head of the Government; Martos was the first man of the Chamber; and Castelar, tho in the opposition, as he was a Republican, was the great orator and tribune of the people. This showed that even Spain, the representative of medieval Europe, had been as it were torn from its ancient moorings, and drifted out into the Atlantic, that in its ceaseless tides represents the constant ebb and flow of the political as well as the intellectual world."

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

A general quieting down of trade, due primarily to the preparations for war, which is now regarded as inevitable, has been perceptible during the past week. New ventures are very few. Yet the volume of payments through clearing-houses is still 12.9 per cent. larger than for the same period last year, and, outside of New York, 2.2 per cent. larger than in 1892. In the iron and steel market there are orders for nearly 20,000 tons of structural work held up by questions of law. Foreign orders for six large war-vessels are pending in Eastern shipyards, and European contracts for cars at Pittsburg cover 20,000 tons of basic steel. Wheat took a sharp advance, reaching 115 at Chicago on Friday.

"**Exports of Cereals are Larger.**—The shipments of wheat (flour included) this week from the United States and Canada aggregate 4,044,000 bushels, against 3,778,000 bushels last week, 1,334,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,017,000 bushels in 1896, 3,165,000 bushels in 1895, and 3,019,000 bushels in 1894. Corn exports are over 1,000,000 bushels larger than last week, aggregating 4,627,000 bushels, against 3,557,000 bushels last week, 2,328,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,074,000 bushels in 1896, and 778,000 bushels in 1895."—*Bradstreet's, April 16.*

Railroad Earnings Satisfactory.—"Owing to large gains early in the month, due to the immense business doing in the country generally, to the large cotton crop movement, the activity in the iron trade, the good export demand for American cereals and other products, and last, but not least, to the Klondike boom, the American and Canadian railroads show total earnings for March which in volume and in percentage of gain compare favorably with any preceding month since the improvement in trade began. The total earnings of 120 railroads, operating 98,168 miles of road, aggregated $46,580,000, a gain over March last year of over $6,900,000, or over 15 per cent. This is the heaviest increase but one reported since last summer, the exception being the month of November, 1897, when the gain was over 21 per cent. over the year before. An example of the very general character of the transportation activity is found in the fact that 98 out of 111 systems, embracing 120 roads, show increases as compared with last year. Large gains by leading systems were also a feature, the best showing being made by the Pacific roads, whose aggregate earnings increased more than 37 per cent. over March a year ago. The gain in the Grangers group was nearly 21 per cent., while the Southwestern and Central-Western roads show gains in excess of 16 per cent. each. The smallest gain reported is that of the Southern roads, nearly 6 per cent. The showing for the first quarter of the year is, of course, a satisfactory one, the total earnings of 117 companies aggregating $132,000,000, a gain of 15 per cent. over last year. Here, again, the Pacific group was most prominent, with an increase of 37 per cent., as against a gain of 19 per cent. by the Grangers, 17 per cent. by the Southwestern, 14.5 per cent. in the Central-Western, and nearly 9 per cent. each on the Southern trunk lines."—*Bradstreet's, April 16.*

Canadian Trade.—"General trade in the Dominion of Canada continues of good volume. Bright, warm weather has stimulated demand at Toronto, and a good business at higher prices is reported for wheat for export account. The effect of rate wars has not been satisfactory to country merchants, because low rates enable many of their customers to visit the large cities themselves. Canadian securities share the depression noted in international markets this week. An average business is reported doing in dry-goods at Montreal, and groceries and hardware are in active demand, but in some lines it has not been up to expectations. Canned goods are reported slower of sale and weaker in price. Victoria reports a larger business doing this year than last, while Halifax reports good advices from the sealing fleet. General business is better at St. John, N. B., but lumber exports are smaller. Failures in

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the Dominion of Canada number only 27, against 39 last week and in the corresponding week of 1897, 34 in 1896 and 23 in 1895. Bank clearings at six Canadian cities this week aggregate $18,277,000, a falling-off of 26 per cent. from last week, and of 5.2 per cent. from this week a year ago."—*Bradstreet's, April 16.*

Current Events.

Monday, April 11.

President McKinley, in his message on the Cuban question, remits the matter to **Congress for settlement,** and asks authority to **intervene by force** to reestablish peace and order in the island; he regards **recognition** of Cuban independence as **inexpedient at present.** . . . The conservative members of Congress express **approval of the President's message;** the advocates of recognizing the independence of Cuba are **disappointed.** . . . The **consular reports sent to Congress** with the President's message describe the awful conditions prevailing in Cuba, and assert that **autonomy is out of the question.** . . . **General Lee** leaves Tampa, Fla., on a special train, for Washington, D. C.; he is **heartily received** at many stations along his route. . . . Congress—President McKinley's **Cuban message** is **read in both houses,** and referred to the committees on foreign relations and foreign affairs. Senate: Messrs. Quay and Stewart speak in favor of recognizing the independence of Cuba. House: The **contested election case** from the XVIth New York District is decided in favor of Mr. Ward, the sitting member.

The senatorial **elections to the Cortes** results in an overwhelming majority for the Sagasta ministry. . . . More than a hundred arrests are made **in Madrid** in suppressing the **street demonstrations,** which are said to have been the work of Carlist agitators. . . . The **Spanish cruisers** *Cristobal Colon* and *Maria Teresa* pass Teneriffe **going south.** . . . The *San Francisco* and the *New Orleans* put into Halifax for coal. . . . A despatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says that **a Spanish mob** in Santiago de Cuba **insulted the flag over the United States consulate.** . . . The **Spanish steamer** *Santo Domingo* is **ashore** near Progreso.

Tuesday, April 12.

The foreign relations and foreign affairs committees of Congress practically agree to **authorize the President to intervene in Cuba,** with an expression of opinion that the island should be made independent of Spanish rule. . . . Consul-General Lee before the Senate foreign relations committee declares that **Spanish officials in Havana knew of the plot to blow up the** *Maine;* the General is received with great enthusiasm in Washington. . . . Congress—Senate: The **Cuban question is debated** for three hours, the speakers being Senators Mason, Butler, and Pettus, all of whom favor war with Spain. House: In reply to **an attack on the President** by Mr. Lentz, Mr. Grosvenor declares that the message means the establishment of an independent government in Cuba; Messrs. Hepburn, Bailey, and others also speak.

Premier **Sagasta** says he **considers** President McKinley's **message not hostile in tone to Spain,** but the Government is waiting for the full text before acting on it. . . . The **Swiss Government prohibits** the **importation of American fresh fruits** as a precaution against the further introduction of the San José scale.

Wednesday, April 13.

War preparations are actively pushed in Washington, the chief measures of the day being the orders to purchase the American line steamers *St. Paul* and *St. Louis,* the sailing of the flying squadron on a practise cruise, and a con-

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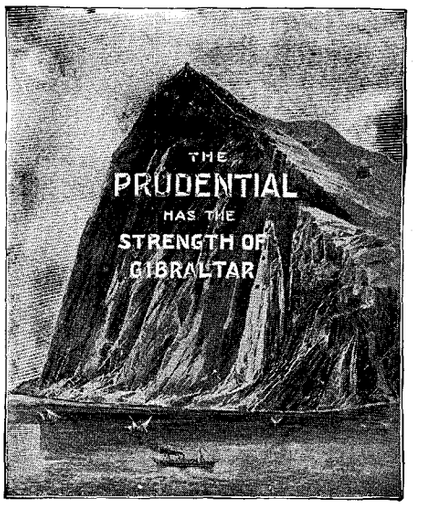

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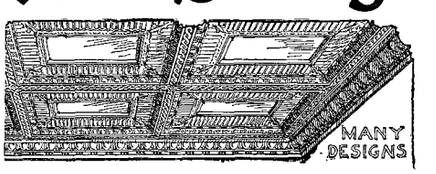

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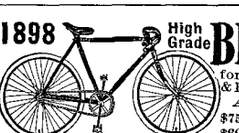
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ference between General **Lee and the naval strategy board**. . . . Arrangements have been completed for the **mobilization of troops** at Chickamauga Park. . . . The vessels of the **flying squadron,** under Commodore Schley, **weigh anchor** from Hampton Roads and put out to sea. . . . Senator Proctor introduces a bill providing for the **reorganization of the army**. . . . The *Mayflower* and the *Vesuvius* arrive at Newport News. . . . The canal commission inspects **work on the Champlain Canal**; it appears that many thousand dollars will be needed to put the canal in proper condition. . . . The national conference of **woman-suffragists** opens in Pittsburg. . . . Congress—The **Cuban resolution** adopted by the foreign relations committee is presented, but goes over under an objection; there is a long and **exciting debate,** in which Messrs. Foraker, Lodge, and Lindsay are the chief speakers. House: The **resolution** reported by the foreign affairs committee, directing the President to intervene in Cuba, is **passed by a vote of 322 to 19**; the proceedings are attended by **great excitement and disorder**.

The Spanish Cabinet discusses the President's message and announces that its doctrines are incompatible with **Spanish sovereignty,** and should the policy be put into action the interests of Spain will be defended; the Cabinet votes **an extraordinary war credit**. . . . There is a heavy **fall in Spanish fours** on the European bourses. . . . The United States cruiser *Topeka* sails from Portland, England, for America, having in tow the United States torpedo-boat *Somers*. . . . The national council of **Switzerland** has suggested that the Bundesrath consider whether it could not offer to **mediate between the United States and Spain**. . . . **Cardinal Taschereau,** of Canada, **dies.**

Thursday, April 14.

It is reported in Washington that another movement among the European powers for **mediation between the United States and Spain** is under way. . . . **General Lee's testimony** and that of Captain Sigsbee and other officers before the Senate committee on foreign relations are published. . . . The **Spanish minister,** Señor Polo, makes preparations **to leave Washington** and to turn the Spanish legation archives over to the French ambassador. . . . Congress—Senate: The **Cuban intervention resolution** reported from the foreign relations committee is **discussed for six hours,** the speakers being Senators Turner, Hoar, Turpie, Gray, and Fairbanks; attempts to fix a time for taking the vote fail. House: The only business of importance is the passage of a bill settling the title to **lands in the Indian Territory.**

A Cabinet council in Spain, presided over by the Queen Regent, decides **to convoke the Cortes on April 20,** or five days earlier than the date set for its assembling; the Queen Regent signs the decree of convocation; Foreign Minister Gullon is instructed to draw up **a note to the powers** setting forth the attitude of the United States; General Weyler arrives in Madrid. . . . The Spanish cruisers *Vizcaya* **and** *Oquendo* are expected at the Cape Verde Islands to-day.

Friday, April 15.

It is stated that the President will not veto **any Cuban resolution** Congress may pass, no matter what its form. . . . Orders are issued to concentrate about **seventeen thousand troops at Chickamauga** and three Gulf ports. . . . The Government charters the *St. Louis*, the *St. Paul*, the *Paris*, and the *New York*, of the American line. . . . The **monitor** *Nahant*, manned by naval militia, starts from Philadelphia for this port. . . . Joseph Leiter sells from **5,000,000 to 8,000,000 bushels of July wheat**. . . . Congress—Senate: After a debate lasting from 10 A.M. until 10:45 P.M., an agreement is reached to **vote on the pending Cuban resolution** some time in the present legislative day; the principal speeches are made by Senators Cullom, Daniel, Tillman, Wolcott, Spooner, and Teller. House: **Mr. Bailey attacks the speaker** and is rebuked by Mr. Reed.

A report from Rome announcing that the **European powers** would make a naval demonstration off Cuba is denied. . . . **A mob** makes a demonstration before the **American consulate** in Barcelona. . . . The **autonomist government of Cuba** has appointed **a peaceful commission** to visit the insurgents and treat with them. . . . The United States **cruiser** *Topeka* and the **torpedo-boat** *Somers* again **put back to Falmouth,** the torpedo-boat leaking; she will go into the dock for repairs. . . . The British Government instructs the Jamaica authorities that **coal would be contraband of war.**

Saturday, April 16.

Captain Sigsbee takes **command of the** American liner *St. Paul*. . . . **Troops** in all parts of the country are making ready **to move toward the Gulf**. . . . **Charles W. Hackett,** chairman of the Republican state committee, **dies** from apoplexy in Florida. . . . Congress—Senate: The **Cuban resolutions** of the foreign relations committee are **passed by a vote of 67 to 21**; an amendment **recognizing the independence of the republic** is adopted by a vote of 51 to 37; a clause disclaiming any intention to exercise **sovereignty over the island,** except for purposes of pacification, is agreed to unanimously; the debate lasted from 10 A.M. until 9:15 P.M. House: No business of importance is transacted, and **a recess** is taken until Monday at 10 A.M.

It is stated in Madrid that if the American Congress finally agrees on a resolution similar to the House resolution, **diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States** will continue, and the friendly offices of the United States be invoked to assist in restoring a permanent peace in Cuba; at St. Petersburg it is believed that **the powers** have agreed to make **a second friendly peace representation** to the United States; in London hope of successful diplomatic mediation has been abandoned; the **American consulate** at Malaga is **attacked** by a mob. . . . **An electrical discovery** by Rychnowski, an electrician of Lemberg, has caused **a sensation** in the scientific world of Europe.

Sunday, April 17.

A popular loan is **proposed** to raise the funds needed to meet war expenses, and facilities will be furnished so that every one who desires can buy bonds. . . . An **explosion in the grain elevator** near the Hoosac Tunnel docks at Charlestown, Mass., causes a fire which destroyed the building; the **loss** is estimated at **$600,000**. . . . Two ships under the Red Cross flag will carry food to the reconcentrados in Cuba.

The **Madrid newspapers** continue their warlike tone; the Sunday bullfight overshadows the Cuban crisis in the minds of the populace; perfect order prevails at Madrid, but **rioting** was renewed **at Malaga** Saturday evening. . . . The **autonomous commission** authorized to treat for peace with the insurgents leave Havana for eastern Cuba.

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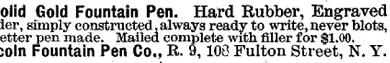

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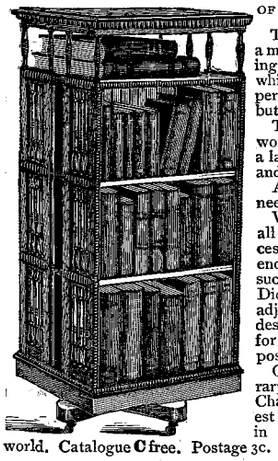

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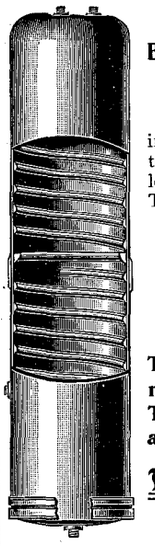

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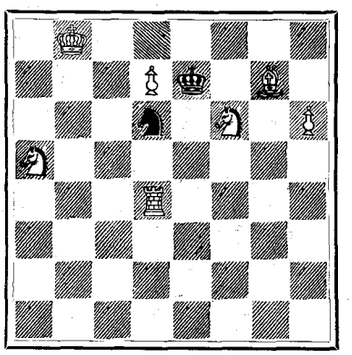
Problem 276.

BY J. P. TAYLOR.

From The Times, Philadelphia.
(Herr Reichelm calls this "A Study in Knights.")
Black—Two Pieces.

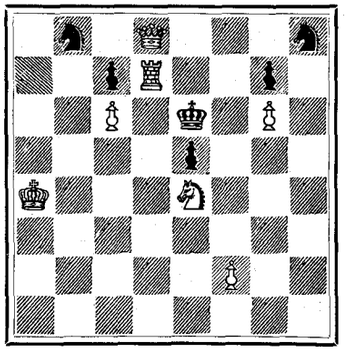


White—Seven Pieces.
White mates in two moves.

Problem 277.

BY S. STEINER.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.
White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 271.

1. Q—R 8 / K x R	2. B—Kt sq ch / K x B must	3. Q—R sq, mate
1. ..... / B x Q	2. R x P ch / K x B must	3. Kt—Kt 6, mate!!!
1. ..... / B x B	2. R—P ch / K x B must	3. Q—K 4, mate
1. ..... / B x R	2. B—K 6 ch / K x B (K 5) must	3. Q—R sq, mate
1. ..... / Kt x Q	2. B—R 8 / B x B	3. R—K 5, mate
	2. ..... / B x R	3. B—K 6, mate
	2. ..... / K x R	3. B—Kt sq, mate
1. ..... / Kt—Q 2	2. Q—K 8 / K x R	3. B—Kt sq, mate
	2. ..... / B x B	3. R x P, mate
	2. ..... / B x R	3. Q—K 6, mate
	2. ..... / B—K 3	3. Q—Kt 6, mate
	2. ..... / Kt x B	3. Q—Kt, mate
	2. ..... / Kt x Kt	3. R x P, mate

Correct solutions received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; F. H. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; C. W. C., Pittsburg, Pa.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; W. B. Lenoir, Sweetwater, Tenn.; D. W. Wilcox, New Orleans; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.

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Very many of our solvers went astray with two "apparently good key-moves." Two, only, need special notice: Q—Kt 7, and B—R 8. The reply to both of these is Kt—Q 2. For instance:

1. Q—Kt 7 / Kt—Q 2 — 2. Q x B 5 / Kt x Kt

and there is no mate next move, for Black gets out on Kt 3.

1. B—R 8 / Kt—Q 2 — 2. Q—B 8 / B—K 3

and no mate next move.

1. B—R 8 / Kt—Q 2 — 2. B x B / Kt x Kt — 3. R—K 5, mate?

Oh, no! K—Kt 3.

We have noticed lately, that a number of our solvers try to get prize-winners and difficult problems in an easy way. And we have received several comments like the following: "Very pretty but very easy," "Solved at a glance," "Not much to ruminate over in this." It may be taken as almost an axiom, that when a prize-winner seems to yield to a simple solution, you are wrong. There is something you don't see.

H. W. Barry; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; H. M. Scudder, Marinette, Wis.; Mark Stivers, Bluefield, W. Va.; A. R. Hann, Denton, Tex., were successful with 270.

K. M. Campbell sent both solutions of 269. W. B. Lenoir, and F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa., got the second solution.

Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Boyd, Eagle Rock, Va., and W. G. Donnan, Independence, Mo., found the way of doing 268.

The United States Championship Match.

SIXTH GAME.

Queen's Pawn's Opening.

SHOWALTER. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.	SHOWALTER. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	17 R—Q B 3	Q x Kt P
2 P—K 3	Kt—K B 3	18 Q—B sq	Q x Q
3 B—Q 3	Kt—B 3	19 K R x Q	K R—B sq
4 P—K B 4 (a)	Kt—Q Kt 5	20 K—B 2	K—B sq
5 Kt—K B 3	Kt x B ch	21 K—K 2	K—K sq
6 P x Kt	P—K 3	22 R—B 7	R x R
7 Castles	B—K 2	23 R x R	B—Kt 4
8 Kt—B 3	Castles	24 B—Kt 4	B—Q 2
9 B—Q 2 (b)	P—Q Kt 3 (c)	25 B—B 8 (g)	K—Q sq
10 R—B sq	P—B 4	26 R—B 5 (h)	P—Kt 3
11 P x P	P x P	27 B—Q 6	P—Q R 3
12 Kt—Q R 4 (d)	Kt—Q 2	28 B—B 7 ch	K—K sq
13 Kt—K 5	K x Kt	29 K—Q 2	R—B sq
14 P x Kt	B—R 3 (e)	30 P—Q 4	B—Kt 4 (i)
15 Kt x P	B x Kt	31 Drawn game	
16 R x B	Q—Kt 3 (f)		

Notes by Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) Showalter's favorite move in the Queen's Pawn's opening. The play is not generally adopted on account of the weakening of the K P, but it certainly has the advantage of preventing the adversary from P—K 4.

(b) Better perhaps was P—Q R 3, followed by P—Q Kt 4, B—Kt 2 and R—B sq.

(c) In the fourth game of the match P—B 4 was played at once. The text-play it seems is an improvement.

(d) This move in connection with Kt—K 5 does not prove satisfactory. B—K sq it seems was better.

(e) Better than P—B 5, in which case White could answer P x P and R x P.

(f) Of course Black had this move in view when he played 14 B—R 3. He could not play B x P, for B—R 5 would be the reply, and Black would lose the Bishop. The play selected equalizes the game.

(g) The Bishops being of opposite colors, nothing but a draw could be anticipated.

(h) Better perhaps was B—Q 6, but even then White had no winning chance.

(i) After this move a draw was agreed upon. Black with K—Q 2 will force the exchange of Rooks, and the Bishops being of opposite colors there is hardly any possibility for either side to win.

The Correspondence Tourney.

FIFTY-EIGHTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

E. A. MORE, JR., Denver. White.	THE REV. F. C. KNIEF, Chicago. Black.	E. A. MORE, JR. White.	THE REV. F. C. KNIEF. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	18 Kt—B 5	P x P
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	19 R P x P	P—Q R 4
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	20 Kt—Kt 7	R—B sq
4 B x Kt (a)	Q P x B	21 R—Q sq	K—B sq
5 Kt—B 3	B—Q 3	22 Kt—B 5	Kt—K 2
6 P—Q 4	P x P	23 Kt—Q 4	B—Q 4
7 Q x P	Kt—K 2	24 Kt x B	R—B sq (f)
8 P—K 5 (b)	Kt—B 4	25 P—Kt 3	B—B 6
9 Q—Q 3	B—K 2	26 R—Q 2	P—Kt 3
10 Q x Q	B x Q	27 Kt—Q 4	B—R 4
11 B—Kt 5 (c)	B—K 3	28 P—K B 3	P—Kt 4
12 Castles (Q R)	Castles	29 P—K Kt 4	B—Kt 3
13 K R—K sq	P—Q Kt 4 (d)	30 P—Q B 4	R—K sq
14 P—Q Kt 3	P—Q B 4	31 K—Kt 2	Kt—Q B sq (h)
15 Kt—K 4 (e)	P—B 5	32 Kt—B 6	Kt—Kt 3
16 B x B	K R x B	33 Kt—Q 7 ch	K t x Kt
17 R x R	R x R	34 R x Kt	P—R 5 (i)
		35 P x P	Resigns.

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) We have several times called attention to the weakness of this move, and also to Black's reply, which should be Kt P x B.

(b) White forces the exchange of Qs, which is favorable to him.

(c) A good move, as it prevents Black from Castling on his next move.

(d) A poor move, accomplishing nothing.

(e) White plays very well, forcing the moves in a fine manner.

(f) If B x P; Kt x P, R—B sq; Kt—Q 7 ch, etc.

(g) Should not take his B out of the fight.

(h) Trying to get the Kt into play.

Altho this is an uncalled-for move, yet nothing is good. He must lose both of his Ps on Q side, and then White has easy sailing.

FIFTY-NINTH GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

F. M. OSTERHOUT, Factoryville, Pa. White.	R. MUNFORD, Macon, Ga. Black.	F. M OSTERHOUT. White.	R. MUNFORD, Black.
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	19 P—B 7	Q—K sq
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	20 Q R—B sq	B—Kt 2
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	21 Q—B 5	Kt—Q 4
4 B—B 4 (a)	B—K 2	22 B—Kt 3	Q—K 2 (i)
5 P—K 3	P—Q R 3 (b)	23 Q x Q	Kt x Q
6 P—B 5	Kt—Q B 3 (c)	24 Kt—Q 7	R—K sq
7 Kt—B 3	P—Q Kt 3 (d)	25 Kt—Kt 6	R—R 2
8 P x P	P x P	26 R—B 5	Kt—B sq
9 B—K 2 (e)	B—Kt 5	27 Kt x Kt	R x Kt
10 Castles	B x Kt (f)	28 R—Q Ktsq	K—B 2
11 P x B	Kt—K 5	29 P—Q R 4	P x P
12 Q—B 2 (g)	Kt—K 2	30 R—R 5	B—B 3
13 B—Q 3	P—K B 4	31 R—Kt 8	R x P (j)
14 Kt—K 5	Castles	32 B x R	R x B
15 P—Q B 4	B—Kt 2	33 R—B 5	K—K 2
16 B x Kt (h)	Q P x B	34 R—Kt 6	K—Q 2
17 P—B 5	P—Q Kt 4	35 R x P	P—Kt 4
18 P—B 6	B—B sq	36 P—Kt 4	P x P
		37 R x P	Resigns

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) The usual move is B—Kt 5. Mr. Steinitz played this against Lasker and won.

(b) Castles is, probably, better. If 6 Kt—Kt 5, Kt—R 3.

(c) P—B 3 followed by Kt—K 5 is better.

(d) This is a weak move. Castles, or Kt—R 2 followed by P—B 3, is stronger.

(e) B—Q 3 is the move.

(f) Should play Kt—K 5 first.

(g) R—B sq should be played. The R then has command of file. At this stage, Black has the preferable position.

(h) White is giving Black all the chances he could ask.

(i) The exchange of Qs is disastrous. B—B sq is better, altho he has a bad game, and must defend very carefully and with exactness. The text-move allows Kt—Q 7, and eventually Kt—K 6.

(j) R—Q 2 delays matters, but not long, for R x P followed by K (R 4)—Kt 4 must win.

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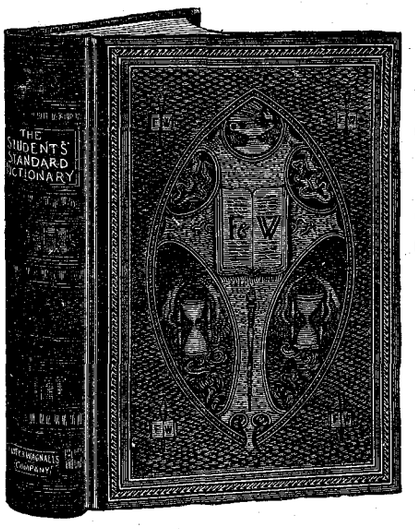

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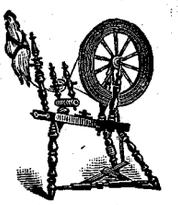

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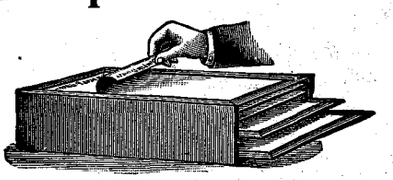

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